The New-York Times.

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THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Lynch and McMahon to be Heard.

Our Government Sends for the Record of the Court.

Letter of Secretary Seward to Sir Frederick Bruce.

The United States will See that Justice is Done.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 28.

The following documents have been received here:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1866.

D. Thurston, Esq., United States Consul, Toronto, C. W.

SIR: For your information I inclose a copy of a note of this date which I have addressed to Sir FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, the British Minister here, upon the subject of the conviction and sentence of JAMES LYNCH and JOHN MCMAHON by a Colonial Court of Canada, on the charge of complicity and participation in the late attack on Fort Erie.

In accordance with the purpose expressed in that communication, you are expected to procure without delay for the use of this Department a copy of the record of the trial and conviction of LYNCH and MCMAHON, and also of all further trials and convictions of a similar character which shall take place in Canada, with the least possible delay after their termination.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.

SIR: It is understood that JAMES LYNCH and JOHN MCMAHON have been recently convicted in a Colonial Court of Canada and sentenced to death upon a charge that, being citizens of the United States, they were actors in the assault made in the month of June last, at Fort Erie, in that colony.

It can hardly be necessary to direct your attention to the fact that the Government of the United States is required by the highest considerations of national dignity, duty and honor to inquire into the legality, justice and regularity of the judicial proceedings which have thus taken place, and that, after making such a careful scrutiny, we shall expect to make known to Her Majesty's Government such opinions as the President upon due consideration shall adopt.

With this view the Consul of the United States at Toronto is this day instructed to procure for the information of this Department, a copy of the record of the trial and conviction of LYNCH and MCMAHON, and also of all further trials and convictions of a similar character which shall take place in Canada.

While no unnecessary delay in the examinations of the cases which are thus expected to come before this Government is intended, it may nevertheless happen hereafter that delays may unavoidably result from past incidents, or from future events, which cannot now be foreseen. I have now the honor to request you to take such proceedings as you may think proper, to the end that such applications of the Consul shall be promptly granted.

The President directs me to assure you of his confident hope that Her Majesty's Government will not only cheerfully comply with the request I have thus made, but that they will think it proper also to examine the judicial proceeding aforesaid, with a careful regard to the rights of the United States, and to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries. Such relations are always difficult and delicate in States that are adjacent to each other, without being separated by impassable boundaries. For this reason it would be very gratifying to the President if you should be able to give me an assurance that the execution of the sentences pronounced upon the convicted persons will be suspended, if occasion for delay shall arise in the manner before mentioned to make it desirable.

Finally, I deem it proper to say that the offences involved in these trials are in their nature eminently political. It is the opinion of this Government that sound policy coincides with the best impulses of a benevolent nature in recommending tenderdess, amnesty and forgiveness in such cases. This suggestion is made with freedom and earnestness, because the same opinions were proposed to us in our recent civil war by all the Governments and publicists of Europe, and by none of them with greater frankness and kindness than by the Government and statesmen of Great Britain. I am very sure that you will find that these recommendations of a policy of clemency and forgiveness, in the case of the parties concerned, are in entire harmony with all the suggestions and representations which this Government has made to Her Majesty's Government in regard to the aggressions which have been made on the Canadian frontier, and that they are also in harmony with the proceedings which this Government has thought it just, wise and prudent to pursue in regard to the violation of its own neutrality laws, which was involved in those aggressions.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Hon. Sir FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 28.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Secretaries are busily at work getting up their annual reports. The documents to accompany the Navy report are already in the hands of the public printer, and some of the others are well under way. The law requires that all of them shall be in the hands of the printer thirty days before the meeting of Congress; but heretofore but little attention has been paid to this law, except by the Navy Department, which is always ready in time. The last volume of the diplomatic correspondence of last year has not yet been printed, and consequently the message and documents of last session have not been distributed to the members. By the time they are ready for distribution they will be worth just about their value for waste papers. The State Department is usually about a year behindhand in this as well as other matters. A reform is badly needed in that department, and an infusion of energy and vigo in other respects would undoubtedly prove of advantage to the interest of the Government.

THE OFFICIAL GUILLOTINE.

The rush of applicants for official position, and their friends for personal intercession with the President continues unabated, notwithstanding his announcement that such a course will not advance the interest of applicants, and that appointments will be made through the heads of departments. There is much grumbling at the slowness with which the official guillotine works, aspirants fearing that Congress will be in session before their cases are disposed of and thus stop their little game.

THE MEXICAN GRANT OF LANDS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The grant for the Colonization of the vacant lands of Lower California, to an American Company consisting of C. K. GARRISON, CALEB CUSHING, WILLIAM G. FARGO, Gen. BUTLER, FRANCIS MORRIS, EDWARD S. SANFORD, WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, GEORGE WILKES and others, has recently been confirmed by the Juarez Government, and the parties recently received their formal order of possession through the Mexican Minister at Washington. This grant, it may be recollected, was made anterior to the arrival of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico, consequently its title is held to be without objection, and also that the grant to an American Company makes it an American interest which is entitled to American protection.

The Colonists are authorized to make all necessary laws and regulations for their Government, provided they do not conflict with the Constitution and general laws of the Republic. The articles of agreement are very liberal to the parties directly interested, it being now the Mexican policy to encourage colonization of American citizens for the development of the resources of the country.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN NEWS.

The Mexican Minister has received dispatches from the City of Puebla, Mexico, containing the official report of the battle of Ixmiquilpam, where the Belgian Legion was entirely cut to pieces. Col. VANDERSWISSEN, the Belgian commander, attacked Ixmiquilpam, a place thirty leagues from the City of Mexico, defended by Mexicans, who repulsed the Belgian demonstration. The Belgian Legion lost twenty officers, killed on the spot. The Legion retired to Nitala, leaving their artillery and trains in the hands of the Mexicans. Their officers, who survived that battle, have since embarked at Vera Cruz for Belgium. The following is a translation of a letter received here to-day:

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 12, 1866—11 P. M.

The *St. Nazaire* steamer arrived here early this morning, Gen. CASTLENAU being on board. His instructions are to send to France, in two detachments, all the troops that are here. He brings, beside, a message from NAPOLEON to MAXIMILIAN, advising him to abdicate in favor of anybody he pleases and to go home. He is authorized to offer MAXIMILIAN the protection of the French flag, with a view that he may return safely to Miramar. Marquis DE GALLEFET has no mission of any kind, and he only comes to join his regiment and return to France. Gen. BAZAINE came to Puebla to meet Gen. CASTLENAU. The General feels very sore against MAXIMILIAN for the very discreditable reports that CARLOTA has spread in Europe.

WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM MEXICO.

So far from its being true, as has been stated, that the French Government has intimated an extension of time for the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico, the accounts received in this city indicate that they will all be removed from that country in a much shorter period of time than that heretofore mentioned by the French Government.

INTERPOSITION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN BEHALF OF LYNCH AND M'MAHON.

It is understood that the President has interposed his good offices in behalf of LYNCH and MCMAHON, recently convicted in Canada for Fenian movements in that Colony, and has expressed the hope that Her Majesty's Government will exercise toward them mercy, amnesty and forgiveness.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Political Diversions and the Coming Elections—Gen. Sherman, Mr. Stanton and the War Department—Mr. Stanton as a Public Officer—Gov. Swann's Proceedings.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.

When you interpret the letter of Secretary BROWNING as designed to effect the coming elections, and as written for that express purpose, you do not go astray. It is one feature of a series of attempts now being made by the Administration to affect the public mind. It will probably be followed by a brief but old letter from Gen. SHERMAN to the same purpose. But that officer's erratic political utterances are no more likely to affect the object desired than the logic and able sophistry of the Secretary of the Interior. Diversions have also been resolved upon; more vigor in the foreign policy of the Government, especially upon the Mexican question, is another feature. It don't mean any change in that policy; but as an opportunity is afforded by the speedy withdrawal of MAXIMILIAN for the charitable and disinterested services of this Government, they have been requested, and the request is being complied with, as compensation for the necessary expense and outlay attendant upon the restoration of the Juarez Government, a slice of Mexican territory has been tendered. Whether it will be accepted is a consideration for the future. Politically it is hoped that this work may be popular enough to distract attention from the main issue, and thus carry New-York and some doubtful Congressional Districts in other States for the Administration. Nevertheless, the Mexican programme, as already indicated, will be adhered to, and the s'ck Republic set upon its legs again with such protection as will prevent another bleeding operation at the hands of foreign Governments. Wait and see.

Gen. SHERMAN is here, as I said he would be, in response to the President's request. Just what will be done with him I hope to tell you in a day or two. Gen. GRANT would be a better man for Acting Secretary of War, when Mr. STANTON goes out, than Gen. SHERMAN, and I believe the latter has very little inclination to accept the position, though he will comply, of course, if the President insists. But Gen. GRANT has got the War Department pretty well at his fingers' ends, and as his duties as General-in-Chief are not very onerous just now, there seems to be no reason why he cannot take the Department, when the President signifies to Mr. STANTON that he is ready to have him withdraw. Whoever takes it is not likely to hold it beyond the 4th of March next. At least three Democratic United States Senators will then be replaced by Republicans, and they will want asylum.

Pertinent to the withdrawal of Secretary STANTON, I wish to say in justice to him that the statement that he had expressed a desire to be sent as Minister to Spain, is incorrect. It is quite possible that the President intends to tender him that mission. But that he desires to go there, or to any other foreign Court, is a mistake. I don't believe there is a foreign mission, or any other office, in the gift of the Government, that he will accept, when he retires from his present position. And as it has been inferred, that for reasons of personal safety he desired to retire from the War office, under a diplomatic safe conduct, I take the liberty of asserting that he meditated nothing of the kind. I confess I found it difficult to believe that he was that kind of a man. Having always acted, as Secretary of War, from the strongest convictions of right and justice, he could scarcely afford to admit, at the last moment, that his action had ever been otherwise by evincing a fear of the personal consequences. On the contrary, his official conduct will, in time, bring its own vindication. If personal resentment and hatred for the present attempt to tarnish the well-earned fame of the Secretary of War, he need only wait for the justice which future years will be sure to bring him. The war would have been a year shorter had he been called to the War office a year sooner.

As to his political position some very radical Republicans and some very bitter Copperheads have been finding fault because he has not been more pronounced. He has remained in his position to this time, I am convinced, solely from considerations of public duty, and no one can demand that he should make a political machine of the war office. He has kept it and its action entirely out of the mire of politics, and whatever have been his own personal views or sympathies, they have not been thrust into any one's face, nor have they influenced his own performance of official duty. If the selections for the new appointments in the regular army, as made by him and General GRANT, are substantially approved, the country may feel confident that its efficiency and loyalty are positively assured. It cannot be charged that Mr. STANTON is indifferent to the safety and true interests of the country, simply because he does not reiterate his political views, while he is really doing the country a great service.

Gov. SWANN has assured himself that he can go ahead in his trial of the Baltimore Police Commissioners without fear of the responsibility of bloodshed upon his shoulders. He will remove the Commissioners if he can find the least justification for it, and thus the matter will probably be thrown into the Courts. It is, after all, a contest between political parties, and the registry law is just the same now as when Gov. SWANN was elected under it, and it is enforced in just the same manner. But it happens that this time its enforcement hits the party which happens to be Gov. SWANN's friends. That makes all the difference in the world. As I have previously said, the whole question is a legal one, in which the powers of the judges of election, under the State Constitution, are involved,—a question solely for the Courts to decide,—and the effort to remove the Police Commissioners springs solely from the fact that they and their appointees so rigidly enforce the laws as to exclude rebels and their sympathizers from the polls.

CYMON.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Mayoralty Suit—Violation of the Revenue Laws.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 27.

In April, 1865, PHILIP TOMPPERT was elected Mayor, and in December was deposed by the Board of Aldermen. Subsequently J. S. LITHGOW was elected Mayor by the people. TOMPPERT brought a suit for the office and the emoluments of the Mayoralty before the Court of Common Pleas. Judge MUIR to-day decided in favor of LITHGOW, holding that the Court could not inquire into the decision of the Board of Aldermen. TOMPPERT carries the case to the Court of Appeals.

In the United States Court JAMES SMOCK, of Marion County, was convicted of violation of the revenue laws by selling whisky bearing counterfeit inspection marks, and was fined $11,618.

VOLNEY SHAW's bail has been reduced to $100, which he procured and was released.

Serious Illness of George D. Prentice.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 27.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, editor of the *Journal*, is seriously ill with bronchitis. His recovery is doubtful.

TENNESSEE.

The State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The State Convention met to-day. There was no enthusiasm. There were not over one hundred persons present. EDMUND COOPER presided. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Philadelphia platform and the policy of President JOHNSON, urging the Conservatives to perfect their organizations, pledging resistance to the Constitutional Amendment, stigmatizing the ratification by the Tennessee Legislature as null and void, and appealing to that body not to pass laws obnoxious to the majority of the people of the State.

Newspaper Union—Cotton.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The *Argus* and *Commercial* newspapers have been consolidated.

Cotton is coming in freely. All branches of business are dull.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mexican News—Markets and Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 27.

A letter from Gen. MONTENGRO, dated Acapulco, Oct. 15, informs the Imperial Consul here that the campaign against the Liberals in Guerrero was about to be opned vigorously.

The steamer *Active*, from Victoria, has arrived, bringing $32,600 in treasure. Gov. KENNEDY and family were among the passengers.

The Wheat market is active, and prices are unchanged.

Mining Stocks are still fluctuating. Savage, $1,255; Crown Point, $1,010; Yellow Jacket, $638; Chollar Potosi, $106; Ophir, $90.

Legal tenders, 70½.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Military Affairs in Texas—Maximilian's Representative and Sheridan's Letter.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 28.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN has succeeded Gen. GETTY in the command of the Department of Texas.

Ten more companies of infantry are to be immediately ordered to Texas. All the cavalry has gone to the frontier.

FRANCISCO P. DE CASTILLO, Representative of the Imperial Mexican Government here, publishes a protest against the language adopted by SHERIDAN respecting MAXIMILIAN in his letter touching Mexican interests.

Sailed to-day, steamer *Cuba*, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE.

The Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 28.

The Governor's Court of investigation of charges against the Police Commissioners is now held in the House of Representatives. The evidence on Saturday, as on the first day, was mainly against the Judges of Election, charging them with rejecting qualified voters, and acting from partisan motives; also charging them with being influenced by political prejudices. The examination will be resumed to-morrow.

Marine Disaster.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct. 28.

The brig *Urara*, from Savannah to Cardenas, with lumber, was wrecked and abandoned twenty-five miles from Cape Canaravol light on the 9th inst. WM. C. WATTERS, first mate, and one colored seaman died, and the captain and one man are missing. GUSTAVE HEBER, second mate, three colored seamen, a boy and one passenger, escaped on a raft and arrived at Jacksonville.

The Frost at the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Oct. 28.

Accounts from the interior represent that the recent frosts have killed vegetation, and that there can be no more maturing cotton bolls.

CALIFORNIA.

Grain and Fruit Cheap—Goods Dear—National Feeling—The Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

The only things really cheap here are agricultural products—grain and fruit. Goods are dearer in gold than in New-York in greenbacks. Rents are high—wages good. It is true the bay towns thrive beyond most of the mountain and interior places. But this ought not to be. Grass Valley is not the only seat of vast mineral wealth. It is only developed there to greater extent—more money was invested there in earlier days. The business of mining has but just began. I saw gold-bearing quartz from Arizona last night, which is precisely like that of Grass Valley. And in hundreds of places this side of that is the same. In all seriousness, then, I see no grounds for discouragement as to California. In fact, it is to-day a better mining region, in my opinion, than places more remote. Everything is cheaper here than there, and more gold will, in my opinion, be produced—brought forth—here during the coming ten or twenty years than in all the Pacific coast borders.

There is, too, a delightful feeling of nationality here. Nowhere is the flag so much displayed—nowhere so much loved, I think, as here. This, in fact, was always so. Not only every mast-head of vessels, but every hotel, public edifice—even some of the churches—all have flag-staffs erected from which the national emblem of peace, union and fraternity is displayed as often as possible. Patriotism has become a profession here, and though the people have not bled for country, there is no lack of readiness to do so should just occasion require it. Owing to bienniel sessions of the State Legislature here, there is to be no general election this Fall; but if no change occurs, you may put California down now and forever for the Union, one and inseparable.

The weather for the last two weeks has been delightful, with some fog in the mornings, as we approach a lower dew-point. I see no traces of earthquake, so much dreaded here; and well-built structures, like the Cosmopolitan Hotel, will probably remain intact through any shocks likely to occur. The lofty chimney of the rope-walk in the Potrero reeled a little on the 9th of October last, but it suffered not a particle of displacement, and is as strong as ever to-day.

We leave for Prescott, Arizona, this forenoon, *via* San Pedro and Fort Mojuve, on the Colorado, overland. The news from there is favorable as to crops and mines, and well-timed severity toward the savages of the deserts may render life and property there secure hereafter, and open that region to civilization and Christianity. But of this hereafter.

Progress of Education in California—Vine Culture—Metallic Currency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Cal., Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

This place, near San Pedro, is eighteen miles from Los Angeles, and was known as "Drum Barracks," an important and well-regulated port during the late war. It is now the most active shipping and trading town in Southern California.

Before leaving San Francisco, as the old and tried friend of this coast and its permanent welfare since 1849, I desired to add a few words more to what I have already sent you, relating to the moral and material interests of this portion of our extended Union.

The progress of education in California has been remarkable. The "Lincoln School" in San Francisco contains a thousand boys, and is a model grammar school. And in every portion of the city and State like schools exist, showing the most extraordinary care of the young. The Oakland Collegiate Institute, which I visited, is a classical school of two hundred boys, just across the bay, among the beautiful oaks opposite San Francisco; and I do not know where a better institution of the kind can be found, except it be at Exeter, N. H., or Andover, Mass.

Vine-culture and wine-making are not peculiar to this Southern portion of the State, though more sachorine matter is found in the grapes of Los Angeles than elsewhere. Hence, a better wine—more per cent. of alchohol—can be made here, and wine is now the chief source of wealth here. The horses and cattle are gone. Land the owners feel a pride in keeping; and grapes are a surer crop than wheat. Limes do well. Frenchmen, Italians and Germans are cultivating these, and slowly amassing wealth. Were it not for the high tariff, native brandies would be profitably manufactured in this country to the extent of millions of dollars. No region in Europe or America is so well adapted to this industry.

The civil system of California has greatly improved in the last twelve years, and justice appears to be meted out with an even hand so far as possible. The improvement is gratifying, and it bespeaks a wise regard for heart and hands of Californians. Yet, not a few results of the evil *regime* are seen. The disposition to litigate still lingers in portions of the Commonwealth—the extraordinary disproportion of lawyers in the community not having wholly disappeared.

The evils of monopoly and the error of a metalic currency are the two great drawbacks to day in the way of true and enlarged prosperity on this coast. The latter especially is doing incalculable harm to all permanent interests here. The few injure the many, and do themselves no substantial good by these means. Already the masses deplore these things, and see whereby they have been injured and deceived by the crafty and unscrupulous. Woe betide these Pharisees in the day of reckoning, which is sure to be drawing on. The heart of these people is right, and they will surely revenge themselves on their oppressors. "Usury," "word-money," and fine theories of political economy, make mischief in the end, let who will propose them. The Press, I am glad to see, is awaking, and its influence for good was never more apparent in California than at present. The excellent business of the *Alta California*—I wish its tone to be as lofty as its advertising is profitable and varied—was never so good probably as at present; and the other city and country papers are as numerous as they are diversified. Quite a number of weekly newspapers supply the different religious persuasions with articles original and selected, in the most of which I am happy to note a spirit of kind and intelligent catholicity. In all these fields of religion and learning California was for the most part eminent from the first for the liberal character and spirit of her preachers and teachers. May she never be less, but more so.

It is intensely hot here now—thermometer at 3 P. M. 109 in the shade, and still higher at Los Angeles. "Dog days" are over, I suppose, for this season. The rains will mitigate the weather soon.

C. M. B.

Confederate Exiles.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The press of Europe and the United States seems equally interested in keeping the world informed of the whereabouts and the occupation of prominent Confederate exiles. The interest manifested in these gentlemen, many of whom are worthy representatives of the heroic land in whose services they exhibited the sublime self-sacrifice of devoted patriotism, is agreeable to us and a flattering testimony to their distinction. A few days since we saw a paragraph stating that Gen. MAGRUDER, of "Big Bethel" and "Peninsula" fame, who routed BUTLER with one-fourth the number of the latter's force, and effectually foiled MCCLELLAN by his admirable strategy before Yorktown, contemplates an early return to the United States. He will doubtless receive a hearty welcome.

From our late fellow-citizens, Gen. PRICE, Judge PERKINS, Gov. HARRIS and others, who are now in Mexico, we have frequent intelligence, which, unfortunately, is not favorable as to their situation and circumstances. We sincerely trust that these eminent gentlemen, whose expatriation is especially deplorable, in consequence of the unstable and insecure society of which they are members, will promptly abandon the life of discomfort and privation which they have chosen, and return to the grateful people who respect their virtues and honor their fidelity to the great cause in whose loss we were common participants.

True to his brave instincts, and to his devotion to the faith which he was slow to embrace, but which he so valiantly defended, Gen. EARLY has assumed the pen in exchange for the sword of Southern vindication. In Canada gallant "old JUBAL" is preparing a history of his campaign with SHERIDAN, which, we feel assured, in the judgment of all candid readers, will completely explode the bold and groundless pretensions to military fame of "Cavalry SHERIDAN."

A Young Desperado.

The Louisville *Courier* gives the following catalogue of crimes committed by a young man in Mount Sterling, Ky., twenty-three or twenty-four years of age:

"His last exploit was, a few days ago, the shooting of a black man, two shots taking effect, one in the shoulder and the other in the thigh. He was promptly arrested, but managed to escape at night, and is now at large.

This young man's record, though brief, has been peculiarly bloody. On the Saturday before the August election of 1865 he killed his first victim, Lieut. ED. SANDERS, of Sharpsburg, Bath County, at a picnic near Mount Sterling. Young SANDERS had been an officer in the Confederate service. Both young men were somewhat under the influence of liquor, and the altercation between them was not of a nature that would involve, necessarily, a resort to the use of weapons. DUKE killed him with a bowie-knife. For this deed he was tried, and, we believe, acquitted. His next exploit was the cutting and stabbing Lieut. WASH. MCINTYRE, a gallant officer of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Federal Regiment, last Christmas. His next essay in blood-shedding was with a pistol. He shot and killed a negro man who had attempted to outrage a little white girl. He next had a second altercation with Lieut. MCINTYRE, this time shooting and killing him. His last venture in crime we have mentioned at the beginning of this notice.

Domestic Items.

In Pittsburgh, Penn., a few days since a lady left her infant of three months old sleeping in her chamber while she proceeded to attend to some domestic duties in an adjoining room. Hearing a piercing scream from the direction of the chamber, she hastened to the side of the crib where she discovered to her horror a large rat leap from it and disappear in a closet. On examining the child she found that the rat had eaten the flesh entirely off three of the fingers of the right hand, rendering it necessary to amputate them.

The agents of the Government in Virginia are taking the census of the negro population. The following facts are obtained, viz.: The name, color, whether black, mulatto, quadroon or octoroon, sex, age, status on 1st of January, 1863, *i. e.* whether slave or free, name of former owner, whether resident or non-resident of the State, whether common laborer or mechanic, present occupation, whether able to read or not, condition as to ability to take care of themselves, and the estimated value of property and money.

The Richmond *Examiner* states that the education of the colored youth of that city is receiving proper attention, and that the plan proposed has been adopted in other Virginia cities and has been found to work well. The teachers are chiefly ladies from the North. The city is to be divided into five school districts, and the pupils in each district will be required to attend the school in their district. The ages of the pupils vary from five to thirty years. They are apt as a general thing, and give their instructors very little trouble.

A horse attached to a carryall, containing three ladies and a driver, became frightened on approaching a railroad bridge in Dorchester, Mass., on Friday last, and running furiously up the street struck against the side of the bridge. This being of a very flimsy character, gave way, and the horse, carryall, and its occupants were precipitated to the railroad track, a distance of between fifteen and twenty feet. Strange to say, the ladies, driver and horse escaped serious injury. The carryall was nearly ruined.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL, of Rock Island, Ill., whose step son recently returned to the Treasury $105, because he did not wish a bounty for shooting at men, has written to Treasurer SPINNER stating that the young man is insane, and desiring the return of the money forwarded. Accompanying this letter is a certificate of a physician, and an affidavit of the step-father to the same effect. The Treasurer declines to return the money, as he is not aware that the step-father has any legal right to the money.

The *Ohio Farmer* says, in most parts of Ohio the apple crop is a good one. From Richland and that portion of the State, large lots are being shipped East. The Zanesville *Times* says that "the yield of apples this season is by far the finest known for years. Our market and groceries are filled with splendid specimens of every variety. Fall apples, such as will not keep through the Winter, are offered from forty cents up to sixty."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamships Deutschland and Allemania.

Great Reform Demonstration in Glasgow.

John Bright on Political Corruption in England.

Semi-Official Statements Concerning Maximilian.

The steamships *Deutschland* and *Allemania*, from Southampton Oct. 17, arrived at this port yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Reform Demonstration in Glasgow—Speech of John Bright—Political Corruption in England.

On the 16th instant a large Reform demonstration took place at Glasgow. It is estimated that 70,000 persons were present. Mr. JOHN BRIGHT made a long and able speech in favor of Reform. We have room for the following extracts only:

Some of you have read and many of you know something of the cost and corruption of a general election. I will give you one instance and one proof of it. It has been my opinion all along that it was the duty of the Government of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after the defeat of their Reform Bill during the last session to have dissolved the Parliament. I have no reason to disbelieve what is asserted, that Lord RUSSELL himself was of that opinion; but a general election had passed within the year, and another general election was a burden which members of Parliament did not wish to bear. I was speaking to a member of the Government on this question about the time when the resignation of the late Government was just about to be submitted to the Queen, and I was telling him that I thought the true policy—the constitutional policy of the Government was to dissolve the Parliament. A portion of his answer was this: A member who sits on our side of the House had spoken to him about it; he said, "My election has already cost me £6,000," [cries of "Shame,"] and he added, "I have, besides, £3,000 more to pay." He said further, what was very reasonable, that this was a heavy burden that was grievous to be borne; that it put him to exceeding inconvenience, and that if the Parliament were dissolved he could not afford to fight his country or his borough, as the case might be, but would be obliged to retire from the field and leave the contest, if there should be a contest, to some one else. You will believe, then, that the Government were greatly pressed by this consideration, and this consideration, added it may be to others, induced them to resign office rather than to dissolve Parliament. Thus you have a proof that, *whereas general corruption and putridity are the destruction of most bodies which they affect, the corruption of the present Parliament was and is the cause of its present existence.* Now, bear in mind that this state of things which I have been describing exists at the present moment—34 years after the passing of the great Reform Bill. What the Government must have been before that bill was passed it is scarcely possible to describe or to imagine; *but I have no doubt of this, that it was one of the worst Governments in civilized countries and in Europe,* and I think this may be fairly argued from the fact of the incessant wars in which the country was engaged for 150 years before that reform, from the enormous debt that was created, from the crushing taxes that were fixed upon the people, and, worse almost than that, from that most infamous law which ever passed a Parliament of civilized men—the law which limited a supply of bread to the people. Now, if the Clerk of the House of Commons were placed at Temple Bar, and if he had orders *to lay his hand upon the shoulder of every well-dressed and apparently clean-washed man who passed through that ancient Bar, until he had numbered 658, and if the Crown summoned these 658 to be the Parliament for the United Kingdom, my honest conviction is that you would have a better Parliament than now exists.* Now, this assertion will stagger some timid and some good men; but let me explain myself to you. It would be a Parliament every member of which would have no direct constituency, but it would be a Parliament that would meet and act as a jury, that would take some heed of the facts and arguments laid before it. It would be free, at any rate, from the class prejudices which weigh upon the present House of Commons. It would be free from the overshadowing pressure of what are called noble families. It would owe no allegiance to great landowners, and, I hope, it would have fewer men among it seeking merely their own gains by entering Parliament. I maintain with the most perfect conviction that the House of Commons, representing as it now does counties and boroughs such as I have described, does not represent the intelligence and the justice of the nation, but the prejudices, the privileges, and the selfishness of a class. Now, what are the results of this system of legislation? Some of them have been touched upon in that address which has been so kindly presented to me. You refer to the laws affecting land. Are you aware of a fact which I saw stated the other day in an essay on this subject, *that half the land of England is in the possession of fewer than 150 men?* Are you aware of the fact that half the land in Scotland is in the possession of not more than ten or twelve men? Are you aware of the fact that the monopoly in land in the United Kingdom is growing more and more close, and the result of it is this—*the gradual extirpation of the middle class as owners of land and the constant degredation of the tillers of the soil?* Take a matter about which many Scotch farmers know something. Take the perpetual grievance of the game laws. In the House of Commons that question can scarcely be discussed. The landed interest, as it did in the late cattle plague debate, trample down Government, borough members, and everybody and everything that thwarts their inclination. [Cheers.] Take the general—I am sorry to say the too general—subserviency of the tenant-farmers in the matter of elections. In your country, in Scotland, I entertain the hope that you will lead the way to the deliverance of the farmers from this slavery. In the last elections for Kincardineshire and for Aberdeenshire the tenant-farmers have taken the politics of those counties into their own hands. I hope and I believe that the tenant-farmers of Scotland—the most enlightened agriculturists that live on the face of the earth—I hope they with perfect deference and perfect courtesy to their landowners will still exert their legitimate and right influence in the election of members for the counties in Scotland. But take what some of you cannot comprehend—take the helpless poverty of farm-laborers in the Southern counties of England. I know not whether there has been much improvement in their condition for two or three centuries past. Their wages are very low, their helplessness is extreme; their power to deliver themselves, their power to combine, seems at the lowest ebb. Look at their ignorance. A friend of mine, a member of the House of Commons, who lives within six miles of the royal town and castle of Windsor, told me only the other day that he knew the case of a family near his house in which there had grown up eleven children, not one of whom could read or write in the least degree; [cries of "Shame!"] and he said that he had lately had in his employ upon his property seven men, of whom four could neither read nor write, two of them could read most imperfectly, and one of them could write about as well as the other two could read. Bear in mind that all this exists within six miles of the Royal Castle of Windsor. *It exists in a neighborhood where lords and squires and established clergymen swarm.* Such is the state of ignorance of that population at this moment. In the country from which I come, girls of the age of from 15 to 21 are earning many of them, I believe, double the weekly wages of the able-bodied farm laborer—the head and father of a family—in some of the southwestern counties of England. But what must be the ignorance of that population, with such wages offering to them in Lancashire and Yorkshire, that they scarcely hear of them; they seem to have no aspiration to better their condition, and there is no sensible emigration from these wretched countries to the more prosperous countries of the North. Your address refers to pauperism—the gulf of pauperism in the United Kingdom. At this moment there are more than 1,200,000 paupers. The pauperism of the United Kingdom last year—and it will not cost less this year—cost the ratepayers, those who pay taxes for the relief of the poor, more than £7,500,000 sterling, and this does not include many thousands of vagrants who also come occasionally under the name of paupers. Now look, I beg of you, to this mass of misery. It is so great a mass that benevolence cannot reach it; if benevolence could do it there would be no pauperism in England, for in no country, I believe, is there more benevolence than in the United Kingdom. The kindness of the women of England is beyond all measure, and beyond all praise—there do not exist among created beings beneath angelic ranks those who are more kind and charitable than the women of the United Kingdom, but benevolence can touch scarcely the fringe of this vast disorder. There is another virtue we could add, and that virtue and that quality is justice. [Hear, hear.] It is not benevolence but justice that can deal with giant evils. It was not benevolence that gave the people bread twenty years ago, but it was justice embodied in the abolition of a wicked and a guilty law. But justice is impossible from a class; it is most certain and easy from a nation; and I believe one can only reach the depths of ignorance, and misery, and crime in this country by an appeal to the justice, the intelligence, and the virtue of an entire people. That address has mentioned another question—the question of your national expenditure, of your army and navy. I will state only one fact with regard to the navy. I believe since the great war—since 1815—that the navy of this country has cost more than £400,000,000 sterling. I believe that during the last six years it has cost as much as the United States navy. During the same time we have been in a condition of profound peace; the United States have had to build or buy 600 ships, to man them, to furnish them with munitions of war, and to fight them during the greatest struggle that any nation ever waged; and yet at this moment, after spending so much, we have Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, the great reconstructor, coming into office and promising, *not to extend the liberties of the people, but to reconstruct a navy on which such enormous and countless sums have already been sunk.*

The Dissolution of Parliament.

The London *Star* of Oct. 15 says:

"The beginning of the end of the Tory Government is visible. It is stated that Col. TAYLOR has issued a circular to the Conservative registration agents throughout the kingdom, urging them to pay particular attention to the register for 1866-7, on the ground that an appeal will be made to the country in the Spring or Summer of 1867. So far as we have had opportunities of judging, the efforts of these agents have not hitherto been very successful."

Arrival of the Queen of Denmark in London.

Her Majesty, attended by the Royal suite, landed at Dover on Saturday, Oct. 13, and were received by the Prince of Wales. They immediately proceeded to Marlborough House, where they will remain, the guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Grand Volunteer Fetes at Brussels.

The English Volunteers, numbering 1,400, who went to Brussels to be present at the Tir National, were being fêted in a princely manner. The King had invited them to a magnificent banquet.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon's Health.

The London *Times'* Biarritz correspondent says: "The Emperor looks remarkably well, and it is evident that the air here has been of great benefit to him. On Sunday last he and the Empress left their carriages and walked from a short distance out of Bayonne to Biarritz, about three miles; and hardly a day passes that he does not make similar excursions on foot."

MEXICO.

Semi-Official Declarations in Regard to Maximilian.

Paris (Oct. 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

The *Pays* lately had some remarks about Mexico, which derived importance from the avowedly semi-official character of that journal. It referred to the unfortunate malady of the Empress CHARLOTTE as an additional reason why MAXIMILIAN would probably be disinclined any longer to devote himself to his ungrateful task, and it plainly hinted that the dispatch from the Mexican Emperor to Gen. ALMONTE, first published in the *Patrie*, had no real importance. Gen. CASTELNAU, it believes, took out decisive instructions, and "the French Government is evidently much engrossed by the eventuality of the retreat of MAXIMILIAN,"—in other words, of his abdication and return to Europe. The *Opinion Nationale* to-day points out the great significance of these remarks in the mouth of a Government organ, and considers it a positive symptom of the resolution adopted by the French Government "at last to abandon a work which has already cost so much blood and money, and which it would have been more prudent never to have undertaken." You will remember that the *Opinion Nationale* is considered frequently to serve as mouthpiece to the friends of Prince NAPOLEON; and you know who was the prime mover of the Mexican expedition. The same journal proceeds to set forth the disadvantage of having maintained an army in distant lands and risked a rupture with the United States when the most serious events, claiming all the attention of France, were passing close to her frontier. Happy will be the day, it exclaims, when the last French soldier shall have quitted that unlucky land, even though, as there is every reason to believe, that day shall be the last of the Mexican Empire. The *Pays* having used some enigmatical and high-sounding phrases, to the effect that France, before leaving Mexico, was determined to secure French interests, even by the most extreme means, the *Opinion Nationale* says:

"What does the *Pays* mean? What are those extreme means? If it knows them it would do well to reveal them. It seems to us that tolerably extreme means have already been employed by maintaining, for several years, an armed and costly occupation in the middle of that vast country without being able to suspend the civil war for a single day, or to obtain any other immediate result than the increase of the debt of a probably insolvent debtor."

Maximilian's Failure and Napoleon's Disappointment.

From the London Times, Oct. 17.

We cannot, we confess, in the present straits to which royalty is reduced in so many quarters, find it in our heart to pity the Sovereigns who are brought to the necessity of turning their backs on the vanities of their exalted estate. A crown in our days is often better lost than found, and MAXIMILIAN of Austria will certainly find in his archducal competence at Miramar a contentment which he could never have enjoyed in the midst of the alarms and anxieties besetting him in the halls of Montezuma. Had even the habitual exercise of power rendered a life of leisure distasteful to him, there will always be work enough for him in his brother's distracted estate to call forth that temperate judgment, that calm energy and that conciliating address for which MAXIMILIAN left behind him so good a character, even among the most hopelessly disaffected subjects of the Austrian Empire. Had he still as much heart for the land of his fathers as he was always known to have, his return to Austria could not take place at a more momentous juncture than the present, nor could the New World open before him as noble a mission as he may have a chance of fulfilling at home.

If there is any man who should be condoled with on account of the final upshot of this sorry Mexican business, it is not MAXIMILIAN; it is that other Emperor out of whose brain the idea of a Transatlantic Empire sprung, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full grown and armed to the teeth; and who, in the consciousness of his failure, has not even the meagre consolation of sharing the blame with his advisers or abettors. The subjugation of Mexico was the Emperor NAPOLEON's own scheme, and it rested on two very natural but, as events proved, very decided mistakes,—one of which was his firm belief in the irreconcilable schism in the American Union, the other a conviction that internal quiet in France was not to be secured without the diversion of some great foreign enterprise. In both these errors NAPOLEON had at the time the concurrence of ninety-nine out of a hundred thinkers in Europe. Only it behooves a man in his station to soar with his views above the ken of millions, and it is remarkable, above all things, that he, of all men, who had done so much toward taming the exuberant warlike spirits of his Frenchmen, and by the development of public prosperity giving rise to commercial tendencies—he who had seen how reluctantly his army had followed him across the Alps in his war for an idea, should now have deemed it necessary to embark the same people on an infinitely more arduous and hazardous undertaking—an undertaking from which the most favorable auspices, no practically good results could be expected. However, it is much easier to fall into an error, even of so great a magnitude as the building up of a Mexican Empire, then to have the courage and magnanimity to acknowledge it by backing out of it with a silent resignation, and it is in all probability on a retrograde errand of that nature that Gen. CASTELNAU lately embarked for Vera Cruz.

ITALY.

The Transfer of the Fortress of Peschiera to the Italian Government.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

PESCHIERA, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1866.

Yesterday evening the Austrian and French Commissioners drove from Verona to Peschiera, to commence the delivery of the fortresses from Austrian to Italian hands. Peschiera, though a small fortress compared with Venice or Verona, has been more cared for of late years than either of them, and its fort of Monte Croce, built in 1863-4, is a model of military architecture, being constructed with especial view to the powers of modern ordnance. Originally a small, steep hill, it has been scarped and burrowed into, casemated and otherwise protected, till the once solid earth has become a military hive. Its ditches are deep and narrow, escarps hidden behind higher counterscarps, flank defence given from casemates in these counterscarps, and in the body of the work tiers of guns rising one above another protected by masonry arches, but always piled over with masses of earth, so that from outside no stone or brick is visible to fire at; the men's barracks, as usual, in the gorge, loopholed, and behind each end of them a flank, casemated for guns. At the top of the fort only are the cannon open to the air, and there the usual strong traverses are brought into use. Peschiera has wet ditches, the stream of the Mincio pouring swift and clear between her elaborate defenses. Outside the enceinte are fourteen forts disposed in an inner and an outer line, and nowhere could an enemy penetrate without being exposed to the perpetual fire of some 35 to 40 heavy guns and mortars. Such was at least the case a few days ago, but now all is changed. The rifled guns have been sent, some to Vienna, some to Riva, and the rest lie confusedly in the arsenal awaiting their turn; the stores sold to the Italians were either smoothbores (obsolete, but cheap) or such necessaries as wood, beds and the numerous requisites of a garrison—not the less needed because they are unpretending and usually passed over by all but professional men.

The town itself is very small, and the inhabitants consist principally of workmen employed in the Government establishments. During the preparations for the expected siege, when so much spade labor was required, there was never any difficulty in obtaining it without resorting to any pressure except that mental one caused by offering an increase in wages, and the men worked until the Italian artillery was too dangerously near. Being too few to think of turning out their military guests, the people of Peschiera have been friendly to them, and in return their placards are allowed to adorn their walls in peace, no torn corners or bayonet scratches being visible on any of them, as was the case at Verona after the unfortunate riot.

This morning there was an air of expectation on every face. Carriage loads of strangers were set down outside the one inn of Peschiera; sudden eruptions of colored placards occurred on the walls and tricolored pieces of silk blossomed from button-holes. At 11 A. M. the band of the town marched through the streets, followed by about fifty civilians, keeping step to the music, and all wearing that air of supreme self-contentment which assures the looker-on that no Italian can admit he is committing a theatrical piece of folly. Immediately afterward the tricolored flag was hoisted in several places at once, but the city authorities checked the demonstration, and the banners drew their heads within the windows again.

At 12:55 Gen. LEBŒUF and his aide-de-camp left the inn where he is lodging and proceeded to the commandant's house, where Gen. MORING was awaiting them. At the same time there arrived at the dorch three men in black clothes, well filled out by the results of much polenta, with hair elaborately brushed and oiled, hands carefully concealed in gloves, faces rather pale, but expressive of much determination, bodies round in front, round over the shoulders, patterns of civic dignity. These were the Mayor and two members of the municipality, the future masters of the fortress. Gen. MORING, with the commandant, were up stairs, so Col. HOFFINGER conducted the three conquerers to their presence. An Italian officer, chief of the Military Commission for arranging prices and payments, was also present, and acted as interpreter for the Mayor and his friends. It was a group for a painter. The tall and massive Austrian General, grave, and showing lines about his mouth that were not there six week ago, stood with a paper in his hand that wrinkled under the grasp of his nervous fingers; the French Commissioner, pleasant in manner, and without sympathy for either Austrians or Italians, yet not quite easy in the part he was playing; the three representatives of people's rights, determined, no doubt, but horribly uncomfortable, stood face to face, about to pass a fortress from hand to hand, like a freehold plot, and exchange rights over batteries as if they were potato gardens, while the younger officers circulated through the room, watching lest any mistake should occur.

All being ready, Gen. MORING advanced and said a few words to Gen. LEBŒUF, simply stating the reason of his presence there, viz.: to transfer the fortress of Peschiera to the Emperor of the French. The French General signified his acceptance in the name of his sovereign, and Gen. MORING then read the *procès verbal*, after which he added his sincere wishes for the success of Peschiera in its new condition. Gen. LEBŒUF, on his part, read his acceptance on the part of the French Emperor. As far as Austria was concerned, the ceremony was now concluded, and the Commissioner retired to the window, leaving Gen. LEBŒUF to complete his task. Not a moment was lost, nor was any display made of French power or possession, but turning instantly to the three representatives of the town Gen. LEBŒUF declared, through the interpreting Italian officer, that he was charged by the Emperor to place Peschiera in the hands of its own authorities, with the full understanding between the two Governments that the city was at liberty to call in part of the Italian army, which he understood to be on the march toward the fortress. He added, however, the request that no display should be made of the Italian flag until the Austrian troops had marched out. To this condition the Mayor immediately agreed, but expressed a hope that the town band, already in attendance, should be permitted to play through the streets. After one moment's hesitation, Gen. LEBŒUF turned to Gen. MORING and the commandant with a questioning glance, and as the latter expressed their assent by an inclination of the head the matter was settled, the second *procès verbal* duly read, the signatures affixed, and Peschiera became that strange anomaly—*a free fortress.* The band outside at once asserted its rights, not for the first time in the day, it will be remembered, and Gen. LEBŒUF's appearance at the window was saluted by the crowd by a volley of cheers. On returning from the commandant's house the crowd passed parties of troops marching rapidly to the railway station, but there was no angry word exchanged—no sign of a collision.

The Payment of Indemnity—The Iron Crown of Lombardy.

The Florence *Opinione* of the 12th announces that on the day previous Gen. MENABREA handed over to the Austrian Government the sum of 87,500,000 lire, being the amount of the Italian indemnity. At the same time he received from Count MENSDORFF the Iron Crown of Lombardy.

With reference to this iron crown a correspondent of the London *Times* says:

There seems to be a general ignorance of what the iron crown really is. In a well known newspaper of yesterday the editor in a leading article writes of it thus: "The iron crown sold at its strict value would be bought, in all likelihood, at the price of a horse-shoe." "The little relic is of insignificant appearance and of no value!" The editor evidently considers it to be something like an old coal scuttle, to be worn with the bottom upwards. I wish to inform him and others that the crown is composed of a broad circle of gold, set with large rubies, emeralds and sapphires, on a ground of blue and gold enamel. But the most important part of the iron crown, from which it derives its name is a narrow rim or band of iron three-eighths of an inch broad and one-tenth of an inch in thickness, attached to the inner circumference of a circle. This inner band of sacred iron is believed to have been made of one of the nails used at the crucifixion, and accounts for the veneration in which it has been always held.

GERMANY.

Saxony and Prussia.

The *Constitutional Gazette* of Dresden says that King JOHN having made certain military concessions necessary for the security of Prussia's strategical position, the conclusion of peace will no longer be delayed. Dresden will probably receive a mixed garrison.

Wurtemberg.

A dispatch from Stuttgard says: "Nearly all the paragraphs of the Committee's address which referred to the German question, and were drawn up in opposition to the policy of Prussia, have been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. The draught of an address proposed by fifteen members of the Chamber has been agreed to without alteration by 61 against 25 votes, and it will be presented to the King immediately.

The Austrian Authorities and the Hungarian Legion.

The semi-official North German *Gazette* says: "The return home of the members of the Prusso-Hungarian Legion has obliged the Austrian Government to adopt certain measures, by the instrumentality of the police, for the exercise of necessary supervision and, in case of need, for the preservation of public order. Beyond this, however, the arrangements which have been made by the Austrian Government do not extend. The Vienna Cabinet has expressly declared that the provisions of the Treaty of Prague relative to the amnesty shall be strictly carried out, and that in no case shall any member of the Hungarian Legion be prosecuted by the Austrian authorities."

The Protest of the King of Hanover.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent says: The protest of King GEORGE of Hanover, has been transmitted to Count BISMARCK through the ordinary postman. Its approval by the semi-official organs of the Austrian Government, has called forth a remonstrance from the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, which was answered by the almost ludicrous asseveration that the Austrian papers were independent, and that the Government had no means of influencing this attitude except by appealing to the courts.

In Hanover, it is said that King GEORGE has solicited the mediation of England to insure the recovery of his private property from the conqueror. Should any negotiations be opened upon the subject, they will, it is easy to predict, be abortive, unless the King be prevailed upon to restore the public moneys taken with him in his flight.

The Emperor Francis Joseph to His People.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to Count BELCREDI, the Minister of State, in which His Majesty expresses his most grateful recognition of the inestimable proofs of fidelity and noble self-sacrifice which have been afforded by the people of Austria during the late unhappy times. The Emperor instructs Count BELCREDI to make known his sentiments of gratitude generally throughout the empire, and especially to the representatives of the country at their next meeting. His Majesty further states that he expects from all the members of the public administration the most zealous activity in the endeavor to heal the wounds inflicted by the war. In conclusion, His Majesty requests Count BELCREDI to continue to furnish official reports of all the steps taken for that purpose.

RUSSIA.

Suppression of Insurrectionary Movements.

Intelligence from the Black Sea announces that the Abasian insurrection has been completely suppressed. The insurgents captured in arms have been shot, and others have been sent to Tiflis for trial. Upward of 200 girls who had been abducted from Abasia, had been restored to their homes.

The insurgents in Daghestan, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, have also been subdued by the Russians.

SPAIN AND CHILI.

The Retention of the Chincha Islands Advised.

The Madrid *Politica* publishes an article on the Chilian question, in which it declares that Spain must obtain satisfaction from Chili by force, and advocates the retention of the Chincha Islands.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

PROSE WORKS OF JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. in two volumes. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1866.

It is a seasonable and sensible enterprise on the part of WHITTIER's original publishers to issue this handsome collection of his prose writings, for, although it is as a poet he will be permanently known and honored, these *Literary Recreations and Miscellanies* are singularly illustrative of his character, sympathies and culture, and, in a measure, the reflex of his life. His loving observation of nature, his fondness for local history, his anti-slavery convictions, his sympathy with the heroic, the fanciful and the quaint—all appear in these sketches and in the "Journal of Margaret Smith" and in the biographies of BUNYAN, ELLWOOD, ANDREW MARVELL, SAMUEL HOPKINS, LEGGETT, &c. What places, persons, and principles are dear to WHITTIER are herein charmingly suggested; all lovers of his poetry will enjoy his prose; and to the many familiar with these pieces a complete and revised edition will be welcome. Commending the *Prose Works* thus appropriately issued, we are reminded as we glance over their pages, of their author's claims to the sympathy and respect of his countrymen, and are led to briefly revert to his singularly brave and benign career. It is now twenty-six years since WHITTIER took up his abode at Amesbury, near his birth-place, and with few and frugal wants, patient zeal and manly rectitude, he has continued the life of an unambitious, true-hearted citizen, brother and poet—enriching our best periodical literature with noble utterances or graceful tributes born of communion with nature, observation of life or sympathy with humanity. Inevitably the habit of writing for what was called "occasional purposes," and the injudicious yielding to persistent requests for verse, uninspired by personal experience, has led WHITTIER, like so many other amiable bards, to write unequally, against the grain or with insufficient care and finish; but, making due allowance for exceptions like these, and an occasional infelicity or crudeness incident thereto, the record of WHITTIER is remarkably harmonious, his influences benignant, his fame national, and his name illustrious. The New-England ruralist, the Quaker, the affectionate kinsman, the poet of nature, the dauntless reformer, and the Christian citizen, blend with rare beauty in his character, life and song.

However criticism may estimate the relative merits of American poets in an artistic or æsthetic point of view, we cannot doubt that to JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER will be accorded the distinction of being our most genuine national poet; or if that term is deemed too comprehensive, our most complete and authentic New-England bard. No writer of verse on this side of the Atlantic who has attained popularity and unchallenged literary recognition, is so absolutely American in his sympathies, experience, convictions and development. No one has so exclusively drawn his inspiration from the scenes and traditions of his native region, or described nature as she exists, and appeals to eye and heart in the Northern States with such fond fidelity. Untrammeled, except in his own country, without an academic education, inexperienced in the world of fashion, and unmodified by the conventionalities of society, technically so called, there has been nothing in the training of the poet's mind to interfere with or modify its individuality—nothing to overlay or warp its original instincts, or to chill or pervert its natural expression. Accordingly WHITTIER has found in the legends of his birth-place, in the aspects of the seasons, in the disciplines and consolations of domestic life, in rural habitudes and associations in the faith of his childhood and the problems of humanity offered to his muse, as the free citizen of a Christian commonwealth, all the material and the motive for his song; foreign culture, artificial luxury and literary ambition have comparatively left his virgin muse intact; and she has thrown on the simple, noble, tender and heroic elements which life and nature yield to every unperverted and earnest soul. Not only the most congenial subjects of his verse, but the normal experience of his life, has been thus characteristic of our country. The child of humble and pious parents of an old Quaker stock, bred on the banks of the Merrimack, near Haverhill, Massachusetts, his early youth passed in farm work, with occasional shoemaking, according to the thrifty transition of New-England labor—with the first dawn of consciousness he learned that to work and pray was the best destiny for man—self-reliance his true dignity, Nature his bountiful and beautiful mother, faith his divine prerogative, and duty his everlasting law. These ideas and principles were vitalized by early experience. A New-England rural home was as pure and primitive a nursery of his muse as the Scottish cottage where BURNS drank in the legendary lore of his country in the harsh but wholesome air of indigence. The aboriginal and colonial traditions of New-England were the favorite subjects of WHITTIER's contemplation, and around these the changeful loneliness of his native landscape shed a grand and gracious light and alluring perspective. The persecutions of his ancestors by the Puritans was a family legend fraught with tenderness and awe; two years of school gave order as well as knowledge to his mind, and habits of reading enlarged the scope of his associations and the power of expression, while salubrious out-of-door toil strengthened and harmonized his organization. Then came the excellent discipline of editorial life; after conducting a Boston tariff paper with ability for a year, he succeeded BRAINARD as editor of a Hartford journal, and, long after that post was relinquished, was the regular correspondent or contributor to the *National Era*. Meantime, his career as a poet had fairly begun, marked by the traits we have indicated. In 1831 his first small volume appeared at Hartford, entitled *Legends of New-England*, followed after a considerable interval by *Supernaturalism in New-England*, subjects which show the peculiar bent of his mind; from these and kindred themes his poetry first drew material. Soon appeared *Moll Pitcher*, the witch of Nahant; and in 1836 *Maggy Megone*, the name of a leader among the Saco Indians, a long octosyllabic poem describing the error and penitence of a lady and bringing into effective contrast Indian life and Roman Catholic ceremonies. *The Bridal of Pennacook* is another elaborate story, based on a passage in MORTON's *New-England Canaan*; *The Panorama and other Poems*, *Home Ballads* and *The Chapel of the Hermits* succeeded, the foreign subject of the latter having, after all, a native Quaker inspiration in the doctrine of the spiritual independence of the soul. But the faith and the feeling of WHITTIER were too earnest and conscientious to find adequate scope in legendary and local inspiration alone. He was born a lover of Freedom, and baptized into allegiance to Truth and Right. Accordingly he was a reformer not less than a poet, or rather the two functions were identified in his nature. From tales of the past and exquisite pictures of nature he turned to wrestle with wrong, to advocate justice and to battle for freedom; and to this work he brought the fire and firmness of a prophet, and gloried to enlist under a scorned but holy standard, and to plead and protest against a system which he years ago felt to be what the nation has since declared a national sin. For years the gentle bard who sang the beauties of the Merrimack and the quaint stories of Indian tradition, sternly and almost alone led the "Voices of Freedom," now lost in the anthems of gratitude and praise. And with the civil [illegible] whose bloody [illegible] ushered in, [illegible] years of agony, the triumph of national justice, the now endeared tones of WHITTIER's muse rose in the eloquent pæans or plaints of "War Time," giving utterance to the aspirations and the faith of the people; while the latest tribute of song he has laid on the altar of peace is as pure, plaintive, calm and true as the aspect of nature herself when white, mute and "Snow Bound."

The imagery, the language, and usually the subject of WHITTIER's poetry are thus genuine and genial by virtue of his clear perception, his integrity of soul, his independence, his indignation at wrong and his love of beauty. While, on the one hand, his lyric fire is hallowed by Right, on the other, especially in his ballads, his pathos is as simple and touching as Nature herself; he has given us some of the most graphic and gracious descriptions of American nature in the language—now invoking "An Eagle's Quill from Lake Superior," and now hurrying us to the "Lake Side" or the "Hill-Top;" here, in his pages, we breathe the perennial fragrance of Maud Muller's hay-field, and there luxuriate on "Hampton Beach," linger to watch the zestful steps of a "Barefoot Boy," or reverence the noble impersonation in his verse of CHANNING, FALLEN, WRIGHT, RANTOUL, LEGGETT, or some other departed champion of freedom; from the ballad of "Cassandra Southwick" to the "Songs of Labor;" from sweet lyrical pictures of Autumn, Spring, seashore and mountain to solemn hymns of battle or burial consecrating the faithful martyrs of liberty, WHITTIER wins and warms us with the faith and the freedom of a true American poet. We honor the loyal consistency of his life and work; we recognize the calm and sustained elevation of his creed and the master, and we are grateful that his noble and national songs are but the echoes of a brave and beautiful life.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The Sudden Death of a Persevering Naturalist—Exploration in the Far North—Toilsome Journeys by River and by Land.

From the Cleveland Herald, Oct. 25.

Under the patronage of the Overland Telegraph Company Major KENNICOTT, with a corps of young naturalists, advanced by way of San Francisco to the North Pacific Ocean. The scientific public was shocked a few days since by a brief telegram announcing the death of Major KENNICOTT. Further particulars are contained in the following extracts from a private letter to CHARLES PEASE, Jr., and from KENNICOTT's diary recently received by his family:

It will be recollected that Major KENNICOTT returned home two years since from a three years' overland journey by the way of Superior, Athabasca and Great Slave Lakes, Mackenzie's River, to the tide-waters within the Arctic Circle, and ultimately to Fort Youkon, a post of the British Northwestern Fur Company, situated within the limits of Russian North America. At the latter place he spent a Winter, and secured many interesting specimens in natural history. He was unaccompanied by any companion in this arduous undertaking. With his sledge and faithful dogs he often traveled hundreds of miles from any human being, encamping at night in the snow, with the temperature from forty to sixty degrees below zero. His fragile constitution seemed better adapted to a sick room, in charge of a kind mother and sisters, than for engaging in such an enterprise. Yet his energy and indomitable resolution sustained him in his arduous undertaking. Whether the manuscript history of this former journey, which he commenced writing, was completed, is by us unknown.

It is proper to add that on most maps, the river Youkon is laid down as emptying into the Arctic Ocean near Point Beechy, under the name of River Colville. It is so represented in maps 15 and 16 of JOHNSON's Atlas. If there be such a river, the course there laid down is imaginary and erroneous.

If the reader wishes to obtain a correct understanding of these extracts, let him take those maps and mark on the point of land intervening between the Youkon and Porcupine rivers, above their junction, the location of the British Fort Youkon. Below that, erase the River Colville, and then draw a large and very tortuous river, running southwesterly, in the direction of Cape Denbigh. When near to it, turn the river south, almost at right angles, and divide it into two channels, by a long and extensive island. Opposite the head of this island, on the south shore, in the angle, mark the locality of the Russian post Nulato. From the south end of this island trace the course of the Youkon in a bold semicircular sweep south and west to its junction, in four channels, with Behring Sea, about equal distances between Capes Denbigh and Romanzoff.

On the Peninsula between Behring Sea and this river, Fort St. Michaels is situated, on the margin of the sea, about half way between the north mouth of the Youkon and Cape Denbigh.

This large and extensive river from Nulato to Fort Youkon had never been visited by white men. It was KENNICOTT's design to explore it. The Telegraph Company placed a small steamer under the command of C. PEASE, Jr., to carry KENNICOTT and company, last Autumn, up to the British post, but the incompetency of the engineer defeated the design and the naturalists wintered with the Russians at Nulato, where KENNICOTT died.

FORT ST. MICHAELS, Sunday, Aug. 19, 1866.

MY DEAR WIFE AND PARENTS: Poor KENNICOTT is no longer with us. He died very suddenly at Nulato, a Russian port on the Youkon River, the 13th of last May. The facts are these: He had many disappointments and failures since our arrival at St. Michael, which, though it has been impossible to remedy, had taken a severe hold on him, and seemed to have entirely broken him down. He complained much of dizziness and a strange sensation in his head. On the morning of the 13th of May we had a late breakfast, and not seeing Maj. KENNICOTT around, concluded he had gone out for a walk, as he very often did early in the morning. I sent one of our Indians to look for him. LEBARGE (one of our party) and I took a walk down the river bank, and had not gone over two hundred yards from the fort when I saw KENNICOTT lying on his back. I ran up to him and saw in an instant that he was dead. I sent LEBARGE back for assistance, which immediately came, and conveyed the body to the fort. An open compass was lying by his side. It is supposed he was taking bearings, and after leaning over and making marks on the sand, raised up and then fell dead. I cannot describe the feelings of our party. There were six of us at Nulato at the time of Maj. KENNICOTT's death, waiting for the ice in the river to break up, so that we could start in boats for Fort Youkon, a distance of six hundred miles.

Mr. KETCHUM, the oldest one of the party, takes command. He appointed me second in command, and desired me to do with the remains of Maj. KENNICOTT as I thought proper. I employed a Russian to make a coffin, which was rendered perfectly tight with spruce pitch procured from the Indians. We placed the remains in the coffin and kept it open for three days, when we took our last look, and then deposited it in a vault, as I decided to take the remains to St. Michael's, a distance of 500 miles by river, and 80 miles from the mouth of the river by sea. In the Winter we cross over the mountains with our dogs and sleds; by that route it is only 250 miles, but it was then too late for the latter route, as the mountain streams were fast breaking up, so I decided to start down the river as soon as the ice broke up. We had two Esquimaux boats made of seal skins, that we had intended to have gone to Fort Youkon in. I took the largest one, which is thirty-three feet long and six feet wide, and rigged with a large sail. On the 23d of May the ice broke up; on the morning of the 25th we loaded the boat with things necessary for the trip, and then placed the Major's remains on board. We bade good-by to Messrs. KETCHUM and LEBARGE, who started the next day for Fort Youkon. Accompanying the expedition were Messrs. SMITH, ADAMS and DYER. For a crew I had three Indians. After sailing down the river a few miles from Nulato, we overtook the ice and drift wood, and found a very rapid current, and it seemed every moment as though the boat would swamp; but we managed to land on an island, and while there had a heavy thunder shower. About 3 P. M. we started again and ran about twenty miles, when we camped for the night. Next day we made about fifty miles, passed an Indian village called Khottoz, stopped there a few minutes and bought some fish of the Indians. At night camped on an island; 27th, traveled about thirteen miles, came to an Indian village containing about one hundred Indians. Engaged one to go with DYER, who left us there and went across to Unalakleat where the other party has been stopping. 28th, left at 1 A. M., had fair wind all day, stopped once, then continued until 12 at night; the current was very rapid with large quantities of drift wood, but little ice. We made about seventy-seven miles. 29th, left camp early in the morning—passed an Indian camp. They fired guns for us to stop, but we were a mile from shore and kept on our course. Shortly after we met about fifty Esquimaux, with their boats, going up the river on a trading expedition. We stopped a short time and had a talk with them. I had seen many of them in the Winter at Unalakleat. I informed them of Maj. KENNICOTT's death, which affected them very much, as he had been a great favorite with them all. After leaving them we passed an Indian village called Annie. The current to-day has been very rapid—ran until midnight before we could find a safe place for the boat to lie. May 30—weather bound, wind blowing hard up stream, which makes the river very rough. 31st—started early, but did not go far before the wind came around dead a head; we put under the lee of an island and laid there until evening. Just before leaving I shot a large swan. June 1—sailed during all of last night; overtook an Indian in a canoe. My Indians said he was better acquainted with the river than they, so I took him on board as pilot. He pointed out one channel after another leading us out of the main river until I suspected he was taking us out of our course. We continued on until one in the morning, when we came out into Chagaliok River, near the lower mouth where it empties into the Youkon. Here there was a large Indian village. We had not landed before we were surrounded with canoes; I counted twenty. The Chief came alongside, and I made him a present of a knife, tobacco and calico, which pleased him very much. He informed me that we were the first white men that ever came there. I went on shore and employed another Indian for a guide. The wind was fair and strong, and our boat made good progress. ADAMS, SMITH and the Indians went to sleep, and I steered the boat, my pilot telling me what channel to take. Passed an Indian village at 4 P. M.; saw a ten there and stopped; found it belonged to the Russian Provost. Took a cup of tea with him, and then continued on our journey. Stopped at a Russian post called the Mission; it contains several houses and one church. I took tea with the Bydurshek, procured a new guide and started on again, sailed ten miles and camped. June 2, started early after being nearly devoured by mosquitoes, came to an Indian village at noon; saw some Indians on the bank of the river; took one of them for a guide, and let the one I had return; sailed until night; camped on an island; shot a wild goose, and found a nest with three eggs in it. June 3, sailed all day; passed several islands that were covered with geese and swans. June 4, continued on during last night, and arrived at the Russian post Androisky at 2 o'clock this morning. The commander of the post invited us to his house; we took tea and slept in his house during the forenoon. At noon I had the Indians take everything out of the boat, and gave it a thorough cleansing and oiling. At evening, the wind being fair, we got under way, and sailed until 4 in the morning. June 5, started at noon with a fair wind; passed through a drove of seals; sailed all day; at evening took a channel that leds into the Pastolec River, which we entered two miles from the mouth where it empties into the sea, at 2 o'clock A. M. June 6, where were obliged to wait for the tide. June 7, we started at high tide, but the wind hauled around dead ahead, and we were obliged to put in, and camped on the beach. June 8, started with fair wind and tide; stood out to sea about six miles to clear some long points, sailed forty miles, and at evening put into a small river and took tea, started out again, and at 4 in the morning entered the channel leading direct to Fort St. Michaels. Early in the morning of the 15th we were within sight of the fort, but the channel was very shallow and rocky, and we were obliged to proceed very slow. When near the fort we fired a gun, which brought all the party to the beach to meet us. DYER went to Unalakleat and informed the party that we were on the way down with the remains of Major KENNICOTT, and they all came here. In the afternoon we had funeral service, and deposited the remains in a vault where they will remain until the arrival of the ship, when I hope they will be sent home. I shall do all in my power to have them forwarded.

On my arrival here I was pretty well fatigued with the care of running the boat. I steered her every inch of the way from Nulato to this place. KETCHUM and LEBARGE have returned from Fort Youkon, and brought me two letters from home, dated last November. All the property that belonged to Major KENNICOTT is in my charge. I have taken an inventory of everything, and will bring them home on my return, which I hope will occur before next Spring. We have explored the route from Behring's Straits to Fort Youkon, and there will be no difficulty in building the telegraph line on it. The Youkon River averages a mile and a half wide from the sea to Fort Youkon, and is navigable all the way for large steamers.

THE QUEBEC CONFLAGRATION.

An Appeal for Contributions to Relieve the Sufferers.

QUEBEC, C. E., Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

To the People of Canada, to those of the Mother Country, and to the Generous-hearted of every Land:

Twenty-one years ago two conflagrations, separated from each other by an interval of but 30 days, reduced to ashes almost two-thirds of our city, and left naked and on the smoking highway upward of 20,000 human beings. At the sigh of so much suffering the whole civilized world was moved to profound compassion, and abundant contributions flowed in from all sides to the suffering of such heart-rending misfortune. Canada subscribed liberally; the mother country was superabundant in her gifts; and foreign nations were not behindhand in sympathy and generosity. Our agricultural population, though impoverished by adverse seasons, was moved to compassion and contributed all that it could in money, but more especially in produce. We were then at the beginning of Summer; and at the sight of the brilliant sun overhead, promising opportunity and reward to industry and toil, and of such universally-expressed sympathy, hope and courage took possession of the hearts of so many thousands struck by misfortune. Soon the subscriptions poured in so abundantly that the Relief Committee appointed by the citizens were enabled to aid them in rebuilding; and this assistance was given on the condition that nothing but incombustible materials should be employed in the reconstruction of their houses. Thus it was that nearly 3,000 wooden houses were replaced by as many of stone and brick, and saved from total destruction on Sunday last the entire quarter destroyed by fire in 1845. But the high wind which prevailed, blowing in a contrary direction, a considerable portion of the St. Rooch's suburbs, also built of wood, has escaped the disaster of 1845. Since that period an entire town has been built in wood, beyond the Quebec city limits, and in a locality over which our municipal authorities could exercise no control.

On Sunday last, at about 4:30 o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out on the west side of Crown-street, on the limit of the quarter whence proceedad the conflagration of 1845, destroying all that lay before it to the eastward of the same street for a length of over a mile, and covering a width of about half a mile. The easterly wind, blowing a furious hurricane, carried the fire in every direction with desolating rapidity, hurling to a great distance the burning materials, and multiplied the centres of destruction to such a degree as to baffle every expedient and render futile all efforts to stay the terrible ravages of the destroying element. The military authorities, and the men of H. M. S. *Aurora*, lent, under the circumstances, to the municipal body all the assistance within their power, and many times even risked their lives in efforts to save property; and to them we owe, in a great measure, that we have not to deplore a still greater disaster. In a great number of cases, blowing up with powder was had recourse to in the hope by creating wide breaches to isolate and circumscribe the fire, but without success, for the flames did their work of ruin with the impetuosity of a torrent, bounding from place to place as if to avoid obstacles and overleap distance. Almost 2,500 dwellings were thus reduced to ashes in a little less time than twelve hours, and from fifteen to eighteen thousand persons, at the approach of a rigorous Winter, left without food, without clothing and without shelter. Many even perished in the flames, whose calcined skeletons were rescued from the smoking ruins after the day's destruction was over. The heart bleeds at the sight of so much desolation, and of so many thousand unfortunates clamoring for bread, shelter and warmth.

On the night following the disaster the municipal authorities caused food to be distributed, and, on the day following, the citizens met, under the presidency of the Mayor, to organize relief. About $30,000 have already been subscribed among our citizens, and the subscription is still going on, and even some distant localities have, with spontaneous generosity, already lent us their assistance; but how insufficient this will be to cover losses which do not fall short of $2,000,000. The law which, within the city limits, compels those sufferers to rebuild with incombustible materials, will be for them equivalent to a forced expropriation, unless we can assist them to a certain degree in complying with its terms.

To the generous-hearted of all countries, then, we direct our appeal, and, in the recollection of the compassion bestowed upon us in 1845, we place our hopes to be enabled to surmount the appalling misfortune of 1866. For the present the sufferers find refuge in the undestroyed portions of the city, in the surrounding parishes and in the surrounding buildings, where food is distributed daily by the Relief Committee. If, as already related, some among them have perished in the conflagration, how many others must succumb the rigors of the Canadian Winter, or those diseases which develop themselves, and often propagate in a terrible manner, in large and crowded agglomerations of human beings. Some of the places in which they are sheltered are now so over-crowded as to endanger alike morality and existence. In a month hence our city will be covered with the snows of a long Winter, and terrible as was the scourge of 1845, from that fact alone, it was less calamitous than the conflagration which, on Sunday last, threw over our city so much mourning and desolation. For this reason, then, we humbly crave permission to appeal to you in our distress, and to implore your sympathy and your generous contributions toward the relief of our unutterable misfortune.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Mayor of Quebec.
C. F. EVEQUE DE TLOA,
Administrator of the Dioc[illegible].
J. W. QUEBEC.
J. DUVAL,
Chief Justice, Q. B., L. C.
U. J. TESSIER,
Speaker L. C., Canada.
W. C. MEREDITH,
Chief Justice, S. C., L. C.
C. F. CAZEAU,
Vicar General.
JOHN COOK, D. D.,
Minister of St. Andrew's Church.
GEO. V. HOUSMAN, M. A.,
Rector of Quebec.

On behalf of the Executive Committee.

GENERAL GRANT.

Character and Capacity of Gen. Grant as Judged by His Neighbors.

From the Galena Gazette, Oct. 22.

To us, Gen. Grant always appeared to be a calm, collected, self-possessed gentleman, whose flow of thought was as natural as his walk in the street, who had a true opinion of himself, and wished to think as well of others as he possibly could, and not belie at the same time the just dictates of his own judgment: a man who had no jealousies. If others rose on their merit, he was glad of it. Envy was no part of him. If another man had a fine house, he had the same pleasure in admiring its taste and beauty as the owner had himself. If he had talents that the country needed, he did his whole duty when he offered the country his services. If the country at first failed to see them, it was something that gave him no concern. His duty was done. He made no pretensions to being a giant in stature, nor a giant in mind, nor a monster in any shape. He is not a hypocrite, a carcature, a quarrelsome man, a fault-finder, a truckler, nor a knave. But he is a gentleman, a plain citizen, a patriot in the simplest sense, a humane man in his feelings, but whose sympathies are not superior to his reason; sincere in his expression, and opposed to all coxcombry and false pretensions. He is gentle and kind in his family, yet there is natural government there as well as in the army. As boy or man, he probably never had a personal altercation in his life. He does not think that his right to existence or individuality should be ignored, neither will he infringe in the least degree on those rights in others. Gen. GRANT's capacity to conduct business on a large scale cannot be excelled. In the conduction of the army under his command, his transportation was done better than others, at only two-thirds the comparative expense. Gen. SCOTT prided himself on his ability in this respect. His transportation train was conducted from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico over the best road of that length in the world. Four teams could travel abreast all the way. Yet he met with loss. His commissary train supplied 16,000 men. Gen. GRANT, when he marched from the Rapidan to Richmond, took along with him a commissary train for more than 100,000 men. This immense line of wagons, to be reckoned by the mile upon mile, traversed the wilderness by a road beset by rebel soldiery, a great part of the way through thick evergreens, and by a path so narrow that two wagons could not pass each other except at particular places, and this whole journey was accomplished without the loss of a single wagon. There is nothing in Gen. GRANT's campaigns more extraordinary than this. The management of the marvelous work of relieving the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, after the battle of Chickamauga, we do not believe could have been done by any other man in the army, except Gen. GRANT. The truth is Gen. GRANT has the uncommon power of thinking of two things at the same time—he takes in the view of the frame-work of a thing, at the same time that he sees all the essential particulars which are necessary to complete the edifice for its direct use. Every great commander can do this, and no man can be a positively great one who cannot do it. In both respects he is strong, and this gives him a power that cannot be overcome in mind by any number of men of weaker temperament.

And here we will make a remark at variance with remarks that we often hear made, even by those who are well acquainted with him. *As a financier, on a large scale, Gen. Grant would be successful beyond almost any other man.* If President of the United States, he would know more about the legitimate working of the Treasury than the Treasurer himself. Beyond any man that we now think of, he would save the people by his way of management more than one hundred millions of dollars in four years. His mind can grasp the whole debt, which is enormous, as well as every particular, and where is there another man who can do it? Every description of indebtedness would be marshalled in his mind, with an exactness of place and power that would be due to it, and the debt would fade away before him like the army of LEE at Richmond. In this respect he has a power within himself like that possessed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON or GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of the Revolution. Gigantic thieves would be at a discount during his administration, should the people be wise enough to make use of his great executive ability in the office of Chief-Magistrate of the nation. *And he would bring order out of the present confusion at the South just as naturally as he brought order out of the confusion of the Army of the Potomac when he took the command.* There would be no more murdering of whole Conventions of Union men, as was the case at New-Orleans. The cases where peaceable citizens were shot or hung because they were loyal would be rare, and none of them would escape merited vengeance of the law in some form. Tyranny has no place in his heart, but he believes nevertheless in the "despotism of duty," and whatever duty is incumbent on him to do to secure the equality of right in every citizen before the law, he would perform, irrespective of the wishes or the will of any opposing elements.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Political Situation in New-Jersey

From the Newark Evening Courier.

We are enabled to sum up the situation in New-Jersey at present, and which we think cannot be materially changed between this and the 6th of November, unless it be in the Fourth Congressional District, and we are confident that it is impossible to defeat JOHN HILL there, though JACK ROGERS should decline and the discordant elements of the so-called Democracy unite cordially upon a new candidate.

In the First Congressional District WILLIAM MOORE will be elected by not less than 2,500 majority. The District is composed of six Counties, and our estimate of the majority in each is as follows: Atlantic, 300; Cape May, 250; Cumberland, 1,100; Camden, 500; Gloucester, 400; Salem, 200. In Camden, Gloucester and Salem, Senators are to be elected, and excepting in the latter there will be no serious contest.

In the Second Congressional District WILLIAM A. NEWELL will have from 600 to 1,000 majority. The District is composed of four counties. The majorities in each will not vary much from the following: Burlington, 1,400 Rep.; Ocean, 600 Rep.; Mercer, 200 Rep.; Monmouth, 1,200 Cop. The latter is the only county in the district having a Senator to elect this year, and Mr. LITTLE, the present incumbent, will undoubtedly be returned.

In the Third District JOHN DAVIDSON is making a gallant fight, and for obvious reasons we prefer to omit all speculation as to the result. Three of the counties comprising it, Warren, Somerset and Union, elect Senators. At present they are represented by Copperheads, and our chances of a gain of two out of the three are excellent.

In the Fourth Congressional District JOHN HILL's election is beyond doubt. The district is composed of five counties—the majority in each will be nearly as follows: Sussex, 1,200 for ROGERS; Morris, 450 for HILL; Bergen, 100 for ROGERS; Essex, 1,000 for HILL; Passaic, 500 for HILL. Republican majority, 650.

In the Fifth Congressional District GEO. A. HALSEY will be elected by about 1,000 majority. The District is composed of Newark City and Hudson County. The latter will give GILCHRIST from 500 to 800 majority, and Newark will give HALSEY from 1,500 to 1,800. In Essex a Senator is also to be elected. The county is at present represented by a Copperhead, who will be succeeded by Mr. JAMES L. HAYS. This will be a Union gain, and secures a Republican majority in that branch of the Legislature for some years to come.

For the House of Assembly the Copperheads have nominated their strongest men in all the close and doubtful districts, hoping thereby to secure a majority in joint ballot for the election of a U. S. Senator in place of WM. WRIGHT, who will, it is reported, resign on account of continued ill-health. We urge, therefore, upon our Republican friends throughout the State, the importance of giving their attention to the Legislative tickets. Should the Copperheads prove successful in obtaining a majority, they propose to repeal the action on the Constitutional Amendment, the Registry and other important laws.

The Mississippi House of Representatives on Jefferson Davis.

The House of Representatives of the Mississippi Legislature adopted the following resolutions on the 20th inst.:

Resolved, That the members of this House desire to express to JEFFERSON DAVIS their deepest sympathy, their profound respect, their continued personal attachment, and their endearing remembrance of his virtues as a man, and those great qualities of mind and heart which in the Cabinet and field, in power and in misfortune, have marked his eventful life; and which from the prison-house call forth and receive at their hands the same acknowledgment of love and regard that they did when he breathed the air of freedom.

Resolved, That the members of this House look upon the confinement of Mr. DAVIS as a State prisoner, and without judicial process, continued now nearly eighteen months, as unwarranted by the Constitution and the law; and in the name of common humanity, they urge his immediate release, or at least that speedy trial which every man has a right to claim under the Constitution, when called upon to answer to the Courts of the country for his conduct.

Resolved, That this House is desirous that able members of the Mississippi bar should at once proceed to Virginia, and actively engage in the defence of Mr. DAVIS, with a view to his speedy release; and that for such purpose it is prepared to make the necessary appropriations.

Resolved further, That this House present to the people of Mississippi, the subject of providing for the family of Mr. DAVIS, by such general and liberal contributions from every county, as will insure to his wife and children that provision for life which his eminent services, his devotion to his State, his self-sacrifice, his great merits, great present misfortunes, so imperatively demand; and which for Mississippi now to refuse would show her and her sons alike degenerate.

Political Items.

A correspondent of the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican*, writing from this city, commences his letter thus:

"The argument is exhausted—the game is finished—the contest is virtually decided—the victory is to be on the side of the Radicals. The Johnson policy, be it good or bad, be it 'my policy' or your policy, need not be discussed further. There is now but one policy for the South to pursue, but one road to safety, but one door open for admission to Congress. It were useless to attempt to scale the walls and enter through a window—worse than useless to attempt to force open or batter down the door. We must open it with a key that fits the lock, and the only key that fits is a prompt acceptance of the proposed Amendment. This is our only road to safety and peace—let us set out on it without delay. A sick child, though assured that a nauseating medicine is the only remedy that can cure his indisposition, will nevertheless refuse to take it, but a man of sense will seize the cup and swallow the contents at a gulph. We must take the cup, swallow the medicine and await the promised cure."

The Bergen County (N. J.) *Journal*, a Democratic paper, thus alludes to the contest in the Fourth Congressional District in that State:

Mr. ROGERS' friends and the Convention which nominated Mr. HUYLER are equally determined to fight to the bitter end, and of course it is useless to deny that the election of JOHN HILL will be the result. This admission is a mortifying one; in fact such a result is an outrage upon the people of the district, the primary cause of which will be sifted from beginning to end in due time.

We repeat, that neither ANDREW J. ROGERS nor JOHN HUYLER can be elected in this district, and we are bold to say that should Mr. HUYLER retire from the field Mr. ROGERS will still be beaten by 500 majority against him. We know i from close observation of the progress of the campaign, and there is no use quibbling about it.

Among the resolutions adopted at a mass convention of the colored men of Kansas, at Lawrence, on the 17th inst., were the following:

Resolved, That the right of suffrage is inherent and natural, and is an essential part of self-government; that it is not merely a conventional privilege, as some contend, which may be given to or withheld from any class at the will of a majority, but it is a right as sacred and inviolable as the right of property, liberty or life; therefore the Government which takes from any class this right is not a democracy, but a despotism.

Resolved, That in asking the voters of this State to extend to us the right of suffrage, the right to constitute a part of the State militia, and the right of trial by a jury of political equals, we do not ask or desire social intercourse or equality with our white fellow-citizens, for social equality is a matter of taste, and not of legislation.

Resolved, That what we need as an oppressed race just emerging from slavery, is sound moral character, a good education, and money; and therefore we recommend to our people temperance, industry and economy.

Mr. JOHN HUYLER, of Bergen County, who was nominated for Congress in the Fourth District of New-Jersey, by the Independent Democratic Convention, has accepted. In his letter he states that he continues to stand by the principles and doctrines of the Democratic Party; and adds: "I have not sought this nomination, and in accepting it I do so not from any desire for personal gain, but to meet your wishes and to unite with the Convention and those represented therein, in their efforts to advance, as I believe, the interests of the Democratic Party. I understand it is to be a doctrine of the Democratic Party, too pure in its origin to be questioned, that no man has a right to seek office, or to shrink from its duties or responsibilities when called upon by his fellow-citizens to bear them. I yield obedience to this doctrine.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, &c.,
JOHN HUYLER."

The total vote for Secretary of State in Indiana as officially reported is: Republican, 170,018; Democratic, 155,399; Republican majority, 14,619. The total vote in 1864 was 283,285; this year it is 325,417, an increase of 42,132. The Republican loss on the State ticket is 6,264, and on the Congressional tickets 4,415, as compared with the majorities in 1864, but they elect the same number of Congressmen—eight out of eleven. At that time VOORHEES was unseated, and the Republicans gained one. This year HOLMAN, the Democratic member elected in the Fourth District by 66 majority, may be unseated, as extensive frauds are asserted. In the Legislature the Republicans have much stronger majorities in both branches than they had in 1864.

In the course of a speech delivered at Omaha, Sept. 29, Gov. EVANS, United States Senator elect from Colorado, said: "I have some assurances from our friends in Congress that lead me to hope that the changed aspect of the political contest—the better information in regard to the people and their resources, in both Colorado and Nebraska, will secure us the necessary two-thirds vote for the admission of both our States. I know that it is almost the universal sentiment of the great loyal party that saved the Union in the war, and will save it again at the coming elections, that both Nebraska and Colorado ought to be admitted into the Union at once."

Col. JESSE A. GLENN, of Dalton, Dr. JAMES P. HAMBLETON, Col. JAMES M. CALHOUN and N. J. HAMMOND, of Atlanta, Hon. ANDREW J. HANSELL, of Marietta, and Col. PRINTUP, of Rome, are all announced as candidates for nomination to Congress from the Seventh District of Georgia, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Gen. W. T. WOFFORD. The election is ordered for the 7th of November.

The Baltimore *American* states that a procession and mass meeting of the Unconditional Union Party, at Frederick, Md., on Wednesday last, proved to be the most imposing political demonstration witnessed in Western Maryland for twenty-five years. Speeches were made during the afternoon and evening by Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Hon. JOHN CESSNA, Hon. F. THOMAS, Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, and Col. ROBERT BRUCE.

Hon. A. G. ELMORE, Secretary of State of Alabama, has resigned, and Hon W. H. OGBOURNE is suggested to fill the vacancy. The *Register* says he has done good service as a public man, first in the Legislature, and lately as Secretary of the Convention which brought back the State of Alabama into the Union.

The publication of the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser*, as a daily, is to be suspended on the 1st of November. It will be continued as a weekly, and as a semi-weekly to be published on Wednesday and Saturday. The *Advertiser* is one of the oldest papers in Maine, and in former years was an influential organ of the Whig Party.

The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District of Massachusetts met at Greenfield on Friday, and nominated LEVI HAYWARD, of Gardner, as the opposing candidate to WILLIAM B. WASHBURN, of Greenfield. This nomination completes the entire list of congressional candidates in the State.

Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS is talked of for Governor of New-Hampshire. The Boston *Traveller* thinks that a man who can manage a railroad successfully is well qualified for Governor or Congressman; but that is a statement which some New-Hampshire people would be disposed to qualify.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* states that two Republican candidates for the Pennsylvania Assembly, Mr. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, and Mr. MARSHALL, of Union, were defeated by Republican votes, because instructed for whom to vote for United States Senator.

From 24,000 to 25,000 persons have been registered in St. Louis County, Mo., 14,000 of whom are claimed as Radical voters. A large number of foreigners who took out British protection papers during the war to escape the draft have not registered.

Gen. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has been suffering from illness for several days past, the result of over-exertion during the political campaign. In six weeks of the canvass he traveled over 5,000 miles, and averaged three speeches every two days.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Dispatch* believes that the question of repudiation in that State has been settled by the recent election, as only a small minority of members of the Legislature favor that obnoxious measure.

Gov. MURPHY, of Arkansas, has ordered a special election on the 19th of November to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. WILLIAM BYERS, as a member of Congress of the First District of that State.

The Democrats of the First Congressional district of Massachusetts offered a nomination to ROBERT B. HALL, of Plymouth. He declined, and MATTHIAS ELLIS, of Carver, was nominated.

Hon. GEORGE MARSTON, who was at one time a candidate for Congress in the First District of Massachusetts, has been nominated by the Republicans of Barnstable for the Legislature.

The Republicans have hopes of gaining one Congressman in Illinois, in the Ninth District. General LIPPINCOTT, their candidate, is personally popular and is entering energetically into the canvass.

The Alabama Legislature will convene in Mongomery, on Monday, the 11th of November, and it is thought that the session will be protracted two or three months.

The Frederick (Md.) *Examiner* estimates that Hon. FRANK THOMAS will have not less than 2,500 majority in the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland.

The Indianopolis *Journal* states that Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, will not be a candidate for Presidential honors in 1868, and does not wish to be placed in the category of aspirants.

The Tennessee Legislature meets on Monday, Nov. 5.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Potato Crop—Extent of the Rot—The Shipments from Troy.

From the Troy Whig, Oct. 26.

Troy, as is known to many, is one of the largest potato markets in the country, as Rensselaer is the largest potato-growing county in the Union. Just now the market for potatoes is at its height here for shipment of this staple tuber down the river. The following are the current prices paid per barrel:

Peach Blows	$1 38@$1 50
Prince Alberts	$1 50@$1 68
Jacksons	$1 50@$1 62
Rough and Readys	$1 13@$1 25
Mercers	$1 50@$1 62

The market is quite lively now, the surroundings of the steamboat dock being crowded with wagon loads awaiting sale and shipment. The market has had an animated character from the fact that the rot is prevailing to an alarming extent. We hear of this disease affecting the potato yield both North, South and West. In New-Jersey, too, a large potato-growing region, the rot is making serious inroads in the crop. In soils in which clay predominates the rot has been especially destructive, the clay retaining the moisture and the hot weather producing a sort of fever in the soil, that proves as fatal to potatoes as epidemic cholera does to humans. Where crops have been raised on sandy soils where the moisture could leach off, the crop has done better. The rot seems to have attacked the skin of the potato, and often the disease would not manifest itself until several days after the potato was dug, and frequently not until sold and on the way to market. One heavy potato-grower about ten miles this side of Saratoga dug and sold his entire crop for $1 38 per barrel, and before the purchaser succeeded in getting them to market and effecting a sale, so badly were they damaged by the rot that he only received 50 cents per barrel on the lot. Another farmer near Troy, a large grower, who planted on clay soil, sold his entire crop for 75 cents a bushel, the rot having seized it before he could get it to market. Peach Blows, a favorite kind, are suffering more than any other from the rot.

From the 1st to the 15th of the present month from 800 to 1,000 barrels of potatoes were shipped daily from the steamboat dock. Since that time the shipment by steamer has averaged 1,500 barrels daily. There was shipped from Troy last year by the Troy line of steamers alone over 200,000 barrels of potatoes, about 60,000 barrels having been shipped in the Spring, and the rest in the Fall. The steamer frequently took down of a night from 2,000 to 25,000 barrels. Shipping commences about the 1st of September and continues about eighty days—or until the latter part of November. Last Fall the prices were not far from those now prevailing—but in the Spring they went up to as high as $6 per barrel. The freight to New-York is twenty-five cents per barrel. In addition to the crop from this county, potatoes find a market here from Albany, Saratoga and Washington Counties. During the potato market season about 1,000 barrels per day are shipped by canal-boats and by the Hudson River Railroad. One or two canal-boats leave Troy daily for New-York now freighted with potatoes. For the six days ending the 24th inst., the Hudson River Railroad carried 35,000 bushels of potatoes to New-York—sending forward to market in a single day 8,400 bushels. The amount being daily forwarded is increasing daily now. Several firms are also sending forward to market large quantities of potatoes daily, which will largely increase the aggregate of shipments noticed above.

A Hunt After a $120,000 Package of U. S. Bonds.

From the Hartford Times, Oct. 20.

We hear a curious story about a package of some $120,000 in Government Bonds, which may be worth relating. As we understand it, the bonds were the property of a large wool house in this city, and the package had been taken by one of the partners for safe keeping. It was afterward decided to send the package to a branch establishment of the house, located in one of the western cities; and a son of one of the partners was deputed to get the bonds and take them West. He procured the package at the house where it had been left, on —— street. It was in a tin box, or case. He wrapped it in a paper, put it in his carpet-bag, and started for the business house of the firm, in another part of the city. On passing through Asylum-street he stopped at CASPER KREUZER's boot and shoe-shop, to procure something in his line, and in making room for it in his carpet-bag, he took out the tin box wrapped in a paper and laid it for a moment on the counter. On adjusting his carpet-bag he forgot to put in the bonds, and left the package on the counter. Nor did he discover the loss on going to the firm's house of business, but after arranging his affairs, went off in the cars with his carpet bag. About a month after his arrival at the West, the firm here sent him certain directions in regard to the sale of a portion of the bonds. He, not finding the package, and thinking he must have left it in the safe at home, telegraphed back that he had no bonds. The firm then telegraphed him to return home immediately, for the bonds were missing. He came on, and had a consultation in the counting-room with the firm. It was his belief, and their's too, that he had put the bonds into the safe, and that somebody had obtained access to it, in an unguarded moment during business hours, and made off with the tin box. In the midst of this troubled doubt, he suddenly started up with the exclamation that he must have left the package in KREUZER's boot store; and off he went to find it. Entering the shop, he said to the proprietor, "KREUZER, I'll take that parcel I left here some time ago." The bootmaker turned and reaching up to a show-case where he kept boots on exhibition in the shop, produced the package. It had never been opened. It had lain for a fortnight on a shelf or counter where they were accustomed to unrol and cut leather, and where the proprietor had placed it, under the impression that it would soon be called for. Finally, seeing that it was not called for, he unrolled the paper, and seeing a tin box, put it, without opening it, in the show-case for safe-keeping. And thus the $120,000 in Government bonds, after being lost for six weeks, were all recovered. This case shows that people are sometimes careless in large matters as well as small ones.

The Franklin Fund in Boston—Some of the Benefits from It.

Mr. S. F. MCCLEARY, the City Clerk of Boston, has recently prepared a pamphlet, which has been published by order of the Board of Aldermen, giving a sketch of the origin, object and character of the fund created by the remarkable bequest in the will of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN for the benefit of young married mechanics of Boston. The codicil in which the venerable philosopher gave the original sum of one thousand pounds sterling, with directions for its investment and the disposal to be made of the accumulated millions which he expected to accrue from it at the end of the first and second centuries after his death, is given in full; and a historical account of the proceedings of the town and City of Boston in regard to the matter, from 1790 to the present day, follows. A list of the young mechanics who were the first recipients of the loans made from FRANKLIN's donation is given. Among the rest is the name of CHARLES WELLS, bricklayer, who received a loan in 1808, and who afterward, by industry and integrity, attained a high position, and was Mayor of Boston in 1832 and 1833. One of the most singular facts in the history of the fund is that seven-eighths of the repayments of the authorized loans were made by the sureties, and not by the principals. Mr. WILLIAM MINOT was treasurer of the fund from 1811 to 1866, during which period it increased from $9,000 to $110,166. It sustained some losses in its earlier stages, but may yet, by judicious investments, at the end of the century from FRANKLIN's death, reach the amount of his estimate, £131,000.

Horrible Murder in New-Hanover, Va.

We learn, says the Wilmington *Journal*, that one of the most outrageous and cold-blooded murders ever perpetrated in this county has just come to light. Mr. ALEXANDER MCALESTER, living in the neighborhood of Lillington, who disappeared last Monday week, is now known to have been murdered. His body has recently been discovered with marks of violence, and with the throat cut from ear to ear.

It appears that Mr. MCALISTER was in search of his father's sheep, and while at a neighbor's he heard the report of a gun and immediately a few sheep came running toward the house in great fear. He at once started in the direction of the point at which he heard the report of the gun, and was not seen afterward. At first his absence did not excite any alarm, and it was not until Friday last that any trace was found of his fate. A negro was attracted by a collection of buzzards, and, with a few white men, sought the spot, where they discovered the body of Mr. MCALISTER buried under a few logs and a slight layer of earth. His body showed the marks of a deadly assault with axe and hoe, and his throat was cut. The fingers of both hands were very much injured, doubtless in attempting to protect himself from the assassins.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Its Judicial Power in Kentucky.

A case was disposed of in the United States Circuit Court at Louisville, Ky., on the 23d inst., which involved the legality of the judicial powers claimed by the Bureau agents under the Freedmen's Bureau act. Capt. REED, an agent of the Bureau at Cynthiana, rendered a judgment for $75 against JONATHAN SMITH, and issued an execution to enforce the judgment. His officers found SMITH hauling wood with two horses, which were all he had, and took them from him by virtue of, and in satisfaction of Capt. REED's execution. SMITH brought suit against REED and others in the Harrison Circuit Court, and recovered possession of the horses by virtue of a writ of replevin, after they had been gone about two days. Capt. REED, by petition, removed the case into the United States Circuit Court to try the legality of his judgment, and the validity of his process as Superintendent. On the 23d Hon. M. C. JOHNSON, of Lexington, appeared to prosecute SMITH's suit in the United States Court, but as Capt. REED did not appear, judgment was rendered against him for damages and costs.

Domestic Items.

Judge FIELD, of the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco, on the 24th ult., delivered an elaborate and important decision in the case of The United States *vs.* Michael Reese. This case sprang from the effort of LIMANTOUR and others to obtain by forged titles possession of a large portion of the real estate within the limits of San Francisco. For his forgeries in this connection the principal was held to answer as long ago as 1857–8, when MICHAEL REESE and MANUEL CASTRO became his sureties in the sum of $35,000. LIMANTOUR finally failed to appear, and the legal presumption was that his bail was forfeit. The opinion of Judge FIELD recites the various causes of delay in the prosecution for recovery from LIMANTOUR's only responsible surety, MICHAEL REESE, and reaches the conclusion that REESE must pay to the United States the sum of $35,000 and costs. From this decision appeal may be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The San Francisco Board of Harbor Commissioners have accepted a plan for the proposed seawall. About thirty plans were proposed in all, embracing various structures of wood, iron, stone, brick and "rubble." The plan accepted contemplates a pyramidal embankment of broken stone, sunk to the sandy superstructure of the mud deposit along the city front, and faced with a protection wall of heavy stone, carried above low tide. On the top of this embankment, a base of solid concrete will be placed on a level with low tide, on which to build the seawall proper, the latter to consist of heavy granite blocks, and to rise six feet above high tide, on a line with the street grade. The total length is 8,336.76 feet, and the estimated cost $2,462,470. The author of this plan estimates that the cost of a solid wall of granite from the foundation up, which has been suggested by some, would cost over $22,000,000.

At a meeting of friends of Dickinson College, in Philadelphia, on the 22d inst., Bishop SIMPSON stated that the College is wholly free from debt, and that an annual revenue of a few thousand dollars is realized from an endowment fund. A fund is now being raised to enlarge the facilities of the institution for accomplishing its work, and a circular has been issued by Bishops SIMPSON and SCOTT, inviting prompt and earnest coöperation on the part of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Jersey Conferences. On Sunday last the Trinity M. E. Church, of Philadelphia, gave $5,000 for this purpose, in their centenary collection.

The interest in California in the development of the mines is on the increase. The San Francisco *Bulletin* states that parties are engaging in this branch of industry who have the welfare of the State, as well as their own personal advantage in view, while it is generally conceded that there is still an undeveloped mineral wealth of great magnitude. Mining has been shorn of many of its speculative features, and is fast assuming the form of a permanent, paying business. The principal thing now wanted for the more rapid development of the mines is abundance of labor. The people are fully aware of this and taking steps to secure it.

Large quantities of native hemp grow in the valley of the Humboldt River, in the State of Nevada, where it is gathered by the Indians, who strip off the bark from the dried wood, and make from it very fine and strong nets. The fibre is said to be longer, finer and stronger than common hemp; longer than flax, and more abundant in proportion to the wood, and more easily separated from the wood than either. Native hemp is also found in many parts of California, especially in the moist bottoms of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.

The population of Chicago at the present time as given by the School agent, is 200,418. Since 1837 the population of the city has grown from 4,170 to the figures stated. In thirty-five years it has increased at the average rate of 5,726 people per year. Since the city was incorporated there has been an increase in the valuation of property from $236,842 to nearly $86,000,000, a multiplication of value of 363 times. The receipts from taxation have increased from less than $6,000 to over $1,700,000.

Some of the taxpayers of New-Haven, Nelson County, Ky., having resisted the collection of the internal revenue, Gen. DAVIS has ordered Maj. COLLINS, commanding at Louisville, to detail one officer, two non-commissioned officers and fifteen privates, to aid Col. TRAINOR, the deputy collector, in the performance of his duty, the party to be supplied with four days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition.

Detectives have ascertained that the parties who committed a recent burglary in Lafayette, Ind., were a man named WELLER, his wife, and his mother-in-law. The two women confessed that they dressed themselves in male attire and aided in the burglary. The husband, a young mechanic but recently married, and doing well at his trade, has hitherto borne a good character.

The spirit of the operators in Tidioute oil region is manifested by the following: "One of the firms at Tidioute, whose property was in the fire last Friday, purchased a new tank before the one they owned had ceased to burn. That was pretty prompt action, but another 'oil tank' beat it by contracting for a new derrick and engine-house [illegible] the fire had reached the one he had already up."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FENIAN MASS MEETING AT JONES' WOOD.

100,000 Irishmen Assembled on the Green—Speech of James Stephens, C. O. I. R.—The "Republic of Ireland" to be Established this Year—Irishmen to be Fighting in Ireland before the New Year.

Large green posters displayed upon the corners of the streets and the dead walls of the City, during the past week, have informed the community that Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, Central Organizer of the Irish Republic, would, on yesterday afternoon, deliver his last public address in America at Jones' Wood. The Stephens' meetings previously held in this City have not been, numerically speaking, extraordinarily successful. This was attributed to two reasons, one of which was the dissensions which existed in the Fenian ranks, and the latter and most potent one was the fact that an admission fee of fifty cents was charged in each instance. Yesterday the pecuniary reason was removed, and it is claimed that the other has disappeared also. But whatever previous Fenian meetings may have been, the one yesterday was a most decided success, so far as numbers are concerned. Mr. STEPHENS was advertised to speak at 2 o'clock P. M., and for an hour previous to that time it was almost impossible for native-born citizens to get to the ground by the public lines of travel, so densely packed were the cars with our Celtic population. All the cars on the Second and Third avenue roads were put in requisition, conveying from fifty to seventy-five passengers each. There were Irishwomen and Celtic maidens in the seats of the cars, Hibernians on the platforms, Emerald islanders on the roof, and natives of Erin's green Isle sitting in the windows with their legs hanging outside, and beating the "devil's tattoo" on the panels. Two or three of the cars broke down beneath the weight of Fenians crowded upon them, and additional motive power had to be applied to those which succeeded in making the trip. However objectionable Sunday mass meetings may be, they are certainly a source of profit to railroad companies. From every direction the Fenian stream flowed toward Jones' Wood, and when the hour arrived for the exercises to begin there was not less than one hundred thousand persons present. This mass of humanity swarmed throughout the entire park, seeking out and admiring the autumnal beauties, and they were many, of this rural spot. "Weighing machines" and "lung testers," usual hangers-on of all crowds, were duly in attendance, while the blind woman, with her squeaky violin, gave you "A God bless you" for the penny dropped in her apron; and that other woman, with her highly-polished apples, and the dirty little boy with wormy peanuts, offered their wares for sale, tempting children in arms to cry aloud until "mamma" invested currency therein to appease them. All the ingredients which go to make up an immense crowd were there; and Celtic New-York, in its Sunday bib and tucker, enjoyed a holiday. Nothing Irish was lacking, save whisky and fighting.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

As you enter Jones' Wood you pass through a small grove and then enter upon an open grass plot of some ten or twelve acres. In the centre of this open space was erected the speaker's stand. From this spot the ground gradually rises in all directions, so that the platform occupied the centre of a natural ampitheatre, admirably formed for the accommodation of a great multitude. As our Police authorities do not believe that mass meetings for sectional purposes are in accordance with our national institutions or the sentiment of the community, they in no wise give them encouragement. Accordingly, the large detail of policemen usually seen at all great gatherings in the City were not present yesterday. Superintendent KENNEDY, after consultation with the Police Commissioners, refused to send a policeman, to preserve order at the meeting, and consequently the Fenians were left to take care of themselves. A reserve of Policemen was held at the adjacent station-houses, however, to be in readiness in case any of the characteristics of a Donnybrook Fair should break forth in Jones' Wood. A small body of Fenians, who wore green ribbons in their button-holes, were supposed to be a species of police-citizen-soldiers, and competent to preserve order. There was little occasion for their services, but had they been called upon to exercise their functions they would have been about as successful in that great crowd as was the man who tried to "whistle down the wind."

SPEECH OF MR. STEPHENS.

At about 3 o'clock a shout up near the hotel in the Park, announced that Mr. STEPHENS had appeared upon the ground. The crowd swayed in that direction, and as his bare bald head became visible, bobbing about amid the multitude, cheer upon cheer proclaimed the satisfaction of his admirers. The race for the speaker's stand then commenced, the crowd closing so rapidly and so closely about it, that for a time there was some doubt of his being able to reach it. With the assistance of several six-feet committeemen, whose energy was equal to their length, Mr. STEPHENS reached the stand alive, although somewhat the worse for wear. The surging crowd greeted him with vigorous shouts, and with waving of hats, canes and shillalahs. Some minutes elapsed before order was obtained, the many thousands in their eagerness to get within hearing distance of their chief, crowding and jamming toward the platform until that frail structure was threatened with speedy and complete annihilation. Mr. STEPHENS at length began to speak, but his voice could not reach one-twentieth part of his audience, and those who were not able to hear him soon became restless, and pushed and crowded upon one another disturbing the entire mass. Several times the speaker was forced to pause in his remarks, and finally ceased speaking without having said all he intended. It was an impossibility for the voice of any man to be heard by all assembled there, and it was equally impossible for so many to remain quiet and orderly. Mr. STEPHENS said nothing but what he has previously said in his speeches, and which has been reported in the TIMES. He addressed the audience as "Fellow-countrymen and friends of liberty from all lands." He said, I know there are many of you present here to-day who are the representatives of struggling nationalities, and who are looking for the establishment of a universal Republic which shall extend all over the face of the earth. This immense meeting will convince our friends as well as our enemies that Fenianism has not, as has been asserted, died out in America. It will also convince the friends of liberty that we are in earnest, and that I was in earnest when I said that I would begin the fight in Ireland this year. I assure you, my countrymen, that I shall be there, and that our battle-flags shall be unfurled upon Irish soil before the New-Year dawns. [Great applause.] I have had hard work to convince you of my integrity, and of the integrity of the men at home; but at last you believe, and this meeting shows that you put confidence in me. The great trouble with Irishmen in America has been their want of faith in their brothers at home, and you have been led astray by false representations. You could not have abandoned us in the hour of our peril had you known how Ireland stood. Nor would the great American people have ridiculed and derided us had our standing been known. But this could not be—we were obliged to work in secret, and to keep a strict watch on every one, and whoever has reported that we were not organized never knew anything about us. One year ago we had 200,000 sworn members, and 50,000 of these were well-drilled and disciplined soldiers. At that time the British army in Ireland was in our power, and had we received from you the assistance you had promised us, every man of that army would have been captured by us, and Ireland would to-day have been a free Republic. We have realized three great triumphs in Ireland, each one of which was equal to a revolution. We had educated the Irish people to believe in Republican ideas, and to-day were they allowed to choose their own form of Government nine men in every ten would vote for a Republican Government. We had also educated the people to distinguish between the spiritual and temporal duties of their priests. We taught them to rely upon the clergy in all matters pertaining to their religion, but in matters of State to look upon a priest only as a citizen. I knew from experience that no hope of freedom to Ireland could be entertained unless this was done. I remember that in 1848, when we were in arms, a priest, who was a stranger to us, and who was unknown beyond his own parish, could, by his authority, disperse our followers at any moment. And they did this more than once. Now, if an officer of the Army of the Irish Republic was to be opposed by priest or bishop, he would be unheeded by the Irish soldiers. The people had to be taught to make this distinction between the spiritual and the secular relations the clergy held toward them. The third triumph Ireland had made was the gathering together of a powerful army. The people unused to arms, had been trained and disciplined until they were as good soldiers as I ever saw, and were animated by a determination to restore their native land to freedom. You failed us then. The arms and munitions you had promised did not arrive, and we were prostrated for the time. But this prostration was only temporary. Within the past three months I have heard from nearly every parish in Ireland, and learn authoritatively that the organization is as strong as ever it was, and that the spirit which animates it is also as strong. The speaker referred to the dissentions in this country among the Fenians, but said they were now happily nearly, if not entirely, healed. He cautioned his hearers to beware of all persons who should attempt to distract them from giving aid to Ireland by proposing expeditions to Canada or elsewhere, and denounced as enemies to Ireland one and all who should oppose the fight which was to occur upon Irish soil.

Mr. STEPHENS concluded by reiterating the statement that he would raise the standard of freedom in Ireland before the dawn of the New Year, and that, too, under most favorable auspices.

A SPY IN THE ARMY.

Just as Mr. STEPHENS concluded his remarks a rush was made by the crowd toward one side, and presently a struggling mass of people were seen to push rapidly toward the trees in rear of the stand. Word passed that a spy was among them, and it was said that the notorious DAWSON, the English detective, who caused the arrest of so many Fenians in Ireland last year, was the unfortunate person. Cries of "bring a rope," "hang him," &c., were often repeated, and for a time it really looked as if the individual would speedily be dangling from the limb of a tree. Mr. STEPHENS, however, demanded that the man be brought to the platform, and the order was complied with, after much struggling and pushing and threatening. When the poor fellow was finally pulled upon the platform he was nearly used up with the hustling and fright he had received. He proved to be an Irishman, and gave his name as W. H. TULLY, and said he resided in Ninth-street. He was subjected to a severe examination, and was at length vouched for by some well-known person. He did not care to descend from the platform, however, until Mr. STEPHENS had drawn the crowd away by returning to the hotel. When Mr. STEPHENS [illegible] the immense assemblage [illegible]

good order, crowding all the down-town cars to over flowing, and forming a continuous procession down the several avenues.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The Committee appointed by Tammany Hall to confer with the President in relation to the late Fenian trials, left for Washington on the 7 P. M. train. Mr. STEPHENS announced at the meeting that he did not believe the British Government would hang the Fenian prisoners lately condemned to death in Canada. The announcement was received with great applause.

Proposed Exhibition of Morris' Tactics at Tompkins-square by the Twelfth Regiment.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Twelfth Regiment, Col. WARD, commanding, will assemble at their armory, in full uniform, and thence proceed to Tompkins-square for the purpose of giving their second public exhibition of Brig.-Gen. WM. H. MORRIS' improved system of Infantry tactics. The occasion will be one of peculiar interest, as the subject of the new system of tactics is receiving much attention among members of the National Guard, and a large number of officers will no doubt be present to witness the drill of the Twelfth Regiment. The last exhibition was at Washington Parade Ground, and the obstacles there presented did not materially impede the movements of the battalion, as the system is peculiarly adapted to the manœuvres of troops in woods. The appearance of the Twelfth Regiment on Tompkins-square will be also interesting as the spectators will have a better opportunity of witnessing the evolutions of the command. Line will be formed at 2 o'clock P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

DESCENT UPON GAMBLING HOUSES.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Sergeant FIELDS and a posse of his men from the Fifteenth Precinct, made a descent upon the gambling houses known as Nos. 698 and 828 Broadway, where they found games in "full blast." At the former place they arrested PETER MULLER, LEVI ABRAHAMS and JOSEPH HOGAN, and at the latter CHARLES MILLEY, JOHN SMITH and GEORGE JONES. All these parties were yesterday brought to the Jefferson Market Court, where they gave bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge. About $1,000 worth of gambling implements found at the two places were also captured by the police.

THE OLD STORY.

PAUL BELA, who resides at No. 94 Pitt-street, went out to take a walk on Saturday evening, across town, when he happened to meet a girl named CARRIE FLEMING, with whom he was induced to go to a house in Lispenard-street, and there he spent the night, but upon taking his departure in the morning he found that his watch and chain, valued at $150, and $25 in United States Treasury notes, had been abstracted from his pockets. He thereupon caused the arrest of the girl, who was committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

AN EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.

On Saturday evening as Detective Officers KING and LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, were passing through the Bowery on their way to Police headquarters, they observed two well known thieves enter a jewelry store near Broome-street. Suspecting something to be wrong, they immediately arrested the pair and took them to the Tenth Precinct Station-house. Upon searching them a large amount of silver plate was found in their possession, which they acknowledged at once to have taken from the house of Mr. THOMAS P. JACKSON, No. 95 West Twenty-seventh-street. In the afternoon these same officers, accompanied by Detective MEADE, proceeded to the house No. 146 Christie-street, where they succeeded in arresting three more men, upon each of whom was found a portion of the stolen property. In the possession of one of them was found a well-worn slung-shot and a complete set of burglar's implements. It appears that Mr. JACKSON and his family were in the country at the time of the commission of the burglary, which was effected by forcing open the front basement door. A very large lot of goods and pawntickets were found in the possession of the thieves which cannot be identified by Mr. JACKSON. These can be seen at the Tenth Precinct Station-house, corner of Essex and Grand streets, by parties who have lost goods and desire to examine them for the purpose of identification. The prisoners gave their names as ANDREW WILLIAMS, FRANCIS TERALD, JOHN BRIEN, JOSEPH SULLIVAN and JOHN SCOTT. They are all professionals, well known to the police. They were committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I. II. and III.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
6	Corwin vs. Stilwell.	169	Burke vs. Donaldson.
66	Brainerd et al. vs. Lincoln.	179	Little vs. Bentz, &c.
137	Sharp vs. Isaacs et al.	195	Melville vs. Melville.
141	Thomas vs. Chapman.	212	Lutz et al. vs. Butzby.
142	Bliven et al. vs. Mahony.	226	Savage vs. Kane.
161	Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.	227	Savage vs. Kane.
164	Melville vs. Melville.	232	Livingston vs. Cromwell.
		233	Hancox vs. McDonald.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL AND GENERAL TERMS.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.—Non-Jury Causes only.

Nos.		Nos.	
12	Jennifer vs. Morant.	266	Gager vs. Marine National Bank.
217	Knight vs. Martin.	267	Oerth vs. Schroeder.
223	Hackett vs. Kachler.	269	Donohoe vs. Max.
227	Gottenkieng vs. Griell.	270	Pike vs. Feeney.
230	Wilson vs. Pinckney.	271	Koehler vs. Falk.
240	Russell vs. Rasbeck.	272	Koehler vs. Falk.
248½	Park, Jr., vs. Hansen.	273	Joeckel vs. Massett.
252	Reynolds vs. Hyde.	275	Dexter vs. Tucker.
261	Hunter vs. Lafarge.	280	Clark vs. Smith, Jr.
265	Kennedy vs. Samuels.	281	Tracy vs. Metcalf.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 27, 1866.

$30,000	U. S. 5s, '71..R.	114	120	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97
11,000	U. S. 5s, '71...C. Indorsed	105¾	400	Quick. Min.	55¾
34,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	114⅜	200	do	55¼
26,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	106	200	do s3	55⅛
21,000	U.S 6s,5-2s,C.'65	111⅛	200	Mar. Min. Co.	14⅝
13,000	do	111¾	400	Mariposa Pref.	32
3,000	U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	100	200	do	31¾
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..R.	100⅛	400	do b3	32¼
7,500	U. S. Notes, 7.3-10s First Ser.	106⅛	100	At. Mail S. Co.	108½
			100	do b60	109
5,000	do 2d Ser.	105⅜	400	Union Nav. Co.	112
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	98	700	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	222
			200	Long Island R. s60	55
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s N.	72	100	New-York Cen.	119¾
14,000	do	71¾	455	do	119½
1,000	do	71¼	400	do s60	115
10,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c.	60	400	do	119¼
1,000	do	59¾	100	do	119¼
2,000	N. Car. N. Bs.	59½	800	Erie R.	84⅝
20,000	Missouri 6s	82¾	200	do	84⅝
2,500	Cal. 7s	119	1400	do	84¼
10,000	St. 7s, Bounty Loan...C.	109½	2100	Reading R.	116
			100	Mich. S. & N. I.	92¼
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '68.	100	300	do	92⅜
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	33½	500	do c	92
20,000	do	33⅛	100	do b10	92⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. Pf. C.	80	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	92
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	96½	1600	Chi. & N. W.	57
5,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'87	95¾	200	do	57⅛
1,000	Erie 1st M.	105	2000	do b3	57⅛
1,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	99⅞	300	do	57
2,000	Tol.&W.2d M.	82	100	do	57⅛
5,000	Cleve.& Pitts.4th	78	22	do	56
40	Nassau Bank	109	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	79¾
20	Cen. N. Bank	112	500	do	79⅞
5	Fourth National	110½	600	do	80
34	Bk. of Comm'th	110	200	do s60	79
15	Ninth Nat. Bank	115¾	1000	Cleve. & Tol.	120
50	Union Trust Co.	105	600	do	119⅞
50	Penn. Coal...x-d	155	500	Chic. & R. I.	109⅛
16,000	Cum. Coal P.	61⅛	11	Tol., Wab. & W.	52
200	Amer. Coal	71	500	do	53
8	do	70	50	Mil. & P. du C. 2d P.	88
32	Adams' Ex. Co	90	1400	P., Ft. W. & C.	109¼
500	Wilks. Coal	66½	200	Alt. & T.H.	44
300	do	66⅝	100	do	44⅝
200	Spring M. Coal	85	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	75
21	West. U. Tel.	51	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	76¼
100	do	51⅝	100	do	76⅛
600	do	51½	100	Chic. & Alt.	111¾
100	do b30	51⅝			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	33½	300	Erie Railroad	84⅝
100	Cum. Coal	61	600	do	84½
200	do s60	59	500	do	84⅝
200	Wilkes. Coal	66¾	300	do s30	83⅞
200	do	66½	800	do b3	84⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co.	55¾	400	Reading R.	116
300	do	55½	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	109⅝
400	do	55¼	400	do b3	109⅝
500	do	55⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	92¼
800	do	55	100	do c	92⅛
100	Mar. Pref.	31⅞	200	do b10	92⅛
500	do b3	32⅛	600	do	92⅛
100	do s3	32	200	do c	92⅛
400	do	32	300	Chic. & N. W.	57⅛
200	do b10	32¼	1200	do	57⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	51⅝	500	do	57¼
100	do s3	51½	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	79⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	119½	200	do	79⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M.C..b3	33⅝	100	Mich. S. & N.I.	92⅜
10,000	do	33⅝	100	do	92¼
20,000	do	33½	300	do	92¼
10,000	do c	33⅜	200	do s3	92⅛
10,000	do c	33	100	do	92¼
10,000	do	33⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	124⅝
200	Wilkesbarre Coal	67	100	do s10	124⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co.	55⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅞
100	Mariposa Pr. s3	31½	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	109⅝
100	Erie R. b3	84⅞	200	do b3	109⅝
400	do	84⅞	300	Chic.& N. W.	57⅛
200	do	84⅞	400	do b5	57⅛
200	do b10	84¾	400	do b3	57⅛
500	do b3	84⅞	500	do	57¼
100	New-York Cen.	119	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	80⅛
100	do	118¾	600	do	80⅛
800	Reading R.	116	100	do b10	80⅛
500	do	116⅛	300	P., F. W. & C. x-d	109
			100	do b3	109⅛

MONDAY, Oct. 29—A. M.

The trade of the past week was not very active in Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods from store. The Auction sales of Foreign were well attended, but prices not satisfactory, except for some few of the seasonable dress Goods. The City shopping trade, favored by the charming October weather, was quite large. General Foreign Merchandise in good demand for the West, and there is also a fair Southern demand. The direct importations of Sugars, Coffee, &c., into New-Orleans and other Southern ports are on the increase, and these to a partial extent affect the trade of New-York. The Export movement is in a fair way to improvement, owing to the large receipts of Cotton coastwise and by rail, which afford exporters a good selection. The Corn Exchange is under considerable speculative excitement, owing to the improved Liverpool advices and current small receipts of Indian Corn and Wheat. Both staples are said to be purposely held back by the Western speculators; but complaint is made by the Chicago papers of the want of sufficient Railway facilities for the delivery of Grain and Flour from the interior as well as in forwarding them East. The rolling stock of nearly all the lines is employed to its utmost capacity, and the Lake tonnage is also found inadequate for water transportation to Buffalo, Oswego, &c.

Financial affairs are working with continued ease, and the Public Funds are active for the investment of cash balances in this market, though their employment in this way still leaves a large surplus for temporary loan at cheap rates of interest. The demand for Currency for the West has fallen off, and there are some signs of a return movement for a week or two to come. Some authorities, however, express the opinion that Ohio and Indiana will want more Currency later in the season. The orders from the Cotton ports thus far make no serious impression. We believe the Treasury has some considerable National Bank balances at New Orleans and other Southern points on which transfer drafts would probably be made at New York, if applied for, at moderate exchange.

The Stock Exchange movement in the New-York and Western Railways is favored not only by cheap Money but the improving traffic of some of the Western lines, and the growing confidence among speculators, and, to some extent, among investers, that such Stocks as Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, North West, St. Paul, Wabash, Chicago and Great Eastern, Terre Haute, &c., can soon be brought up to the Dividend standard. In the case of Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh and North West preferred there would seem to be no good reason why they should not resume their Dividends early in the ensuing Winter, and in the case of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road a Dividend on the Preferred, if not on the Common (of the latter there are only 25,500 shares) is spoken of as for February. Of the New-York Roads the Harlem will pay its 4 ℔ cent. half yearly Dividend in January, on both Common and Preferred. The Erie management promise a year's Dividend of 7 ℔ cent. at the same time on their Preferred Stock. The Central will pass to a new and able administration in December, and we deem quite probable an early advance thereafter in the rate of regular Dividends, and equally probable division in some shape of a good part of the surplus income and other surplus property, in which the earnings of past years above the 6@8 ℔ cent. Dividends paid out have been accumulating. The rumor noticed some time ago that the parties supposed to be in rivalry for Central, had been brought to a "compromise," has given place to another report that the field has been abandoned by Mr. VANDERBILT and his friends. But both these stories may be circulated to affect the Stock, which has been largely over-sold in Wall-street, and against the price of which the bearish feeling is renewed on every occasion of apparent weakness or inactivity on the Stock Exchange.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	146¾@145½@148@146⅛
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	114⅞@114⅞
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years	100@100
U. S. 7.30 ℔ cents, 1867-8	106⅞@106⅜
New-York Central	121¼@117¾@121½@117⅞@118⅞
New-York and Erie	82⅞@84⅞
Rock Island	108⅜@109⅝
Michigan Southern	90@92
Illinois Central	126@125
Hudson River	126⅛@126⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91⅛@92
Fort Wayne and Chicago	109⅛@109
Chicago and Northwestern	53⅞@57⅛
Almaden Quicksilver	55⅛@55⅞
Cumberland	59⅛@61¼
Reading	115⅛@116
Northwestern Preferred	75⅞@80⅛
Canton Land Co.	56@56
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	33⅛@33⅞
Mariposa Preferred	28⅞@31⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	120@120
St. Paul Preferred	75@76⅛
Wabash Common	50@53

The price of Gold was 1@1½ ℔ cent. weaker Saturday than on Friday. The sales ran down at at one time to 145⅝ ℔ cent., but subsequently rallied to 146¼ ℔ cent., as against 147⅛@147¼ on Friday. The cash Gold appeared easy through the day, and the effect of this ease and the decline in price gave steadiness to the Foreign Exchange market on the basis of 109⅛@109¼ on London. The week closed on an easy market for Money at 4@5 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers and 5@6 ℔ cent. on prime short paper. There is not much demand for Merchant paper of the longer dates, and the few large Banks that deal in such discounts, in preference to lending at call or buying the Gold-bearing 6 ℔ cent. Funds, are able to get 6@7 ℔ cent. As a rule, however, Money lenders, whether in Bank or on the Street, afford little encouragement to the renewal of the old long credit system, as before the War. A failure during the week in the Domestic Commission line and one or two suspensions among the Cohoes (N. Y.) manufacturers, have added to this feeling of caution. The Bank Statement on to-day will probably show quite as well in Legal Tender as on the last return. Some of the heavy Banks will show gains.

The movements of Gold for the week have been the receipt of $400,000 from England *via* Boston, and the shipment of $458,198 in Gold and Silver bars and Spanish Doubloons to Europe. The Customs demand was $2,457,000, paid into the Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out $25,019.

The Funds were weaker by ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. on the old 5-20s on the decline in Gold, but fair on the other Gold-bearing Stocks. Large sales of the new Consolidated 5-20s, July and January interest, at 108⅛@⅜. The first Series of 7.30s firm at 106⅛@⅜; the Seconds and Thirds dull at 105⅝@105⅞ ℔ cent. The conversions of the first series into the Consolidated Stock, 5-20s were again active through the week; quite equal to the present ability of the Department at Washington to supply the new bonds.

The buoyancy in the Railway market on the Stock Exchange was continued from Friday. The business not so large, as only one regular session is held on Saturday. Several of the Miscellaneous Stocks are also strongly upward, Cumberland Coal taking the lead. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Satur.		Fri.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	57	57⅛
U. S. 5-20s	114⅝	114⅞	N. West Pref.	79⅞	80⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106⅞	106⅞	Rock Island	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central	119⅞	118⅞	Fort Wayne	109⅛	109
Erie	83⅞	84⅞	Cumb'land Coal	61⅛	61⅛
Hudson	126⅛	126⅛	Quicksilver	55⅛	55⅞
Reading	116	116	W. U. Telegraph	51⅝	51⅞
Mich. Southern	92⅛	92	Mariposa Pref.	31⅞	31⅞
Illinois Central	125⅛	125	Ohio Certificates	33⅛	33⅞
Pittsburgh	92⅛	92⅛	American Gold	147	146⅛
Tennessee 6s	72⅞	71⅞	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Peoples'	125
Manhattan	132	Market	114
Merchants'	116	Nassau	108¾
America	138½	Shoe and Leather	112½
Tradesmen's	140	Commonwealth	110
Butchers & Drovers	125	New-York County	145
National	108	Park	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Manuf's & Merchants	107
State of New-York	111	Central National	112
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Fourth National	110½
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	115½
Pacific	160	Tenth National	103
Hanover	110½	Oriental Bank	125
Irving	107½	City Bank, Brooklyn	125
Metropolitan	128½		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	96½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	92	Tol. W. & W. Int. b'ds	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub'n	92	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	118	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90.	86
Erie 1st mort. 1876	104	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	104	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	99
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	93½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	100	N. J. Central 1st M.	103½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	102	N. J. Central 2d M.	104½
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1869-'72	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. C. n.w. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	78
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	112	Miss & Mo. l. g. 1st M.	65
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	97½	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	101
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	99¾	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	103½	Chi. & Al. income	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	80	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	81
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92½
Chi. & N. W. Int B.	90¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	86	McGregor West. 1st M.	68
Han. & St. J. Ld. G.	100	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	71
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	Chi. & Gt. East'n Inc.	50
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer Saturday was as follows: Total Receipts, $5,240,861 43; of which $373,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $281,000; Payments, $3,113,119 02; Balance, $100,784,026 70.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,557,777 against the total entries of $5,023,370 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,680,109, against $5,008,602 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $458,198, against $930,914 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,457,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 15,688 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,304.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

	Oct. 1, 1866.	July 1, 1866.
Loans and discounts	$601,238,808	$543,216,206
U. S. Stocks for circulation	331,703,200	326,388,350
Other U. S. funds	94,954,150	121,152,956
Legal Tender money	205,770,641	201,418,853
Gold and silver	8,170,835	12,627,616
Due from National Banks	107,597,858	96,682,433
Due from other banks	12,136,549	13,982,237
Bills of other banks	17,437,699	17,890,722
Real estate	17,122,117	16,728,533
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	15,887,490	17,566,911
Cash items for Custom House	103,676,649	96,007,134
Miscellaneous	11,797,961	8,540,538
Total resources	$1,525,493,960	$1,476,266,877
Capital paid in	$415,278,969	$414,170,493
Surplus fund	53,359,277	50,151,991
Profits unappropriated	32,583,328	29,286,259
National circulation	280,129,558	267,778,678
Old local circulation	9,819,719	19,996,163
Individual deposits	563,510,570	533,290,265
United States deposits	30,420,819	36,038,185
U. S. disbursing officers	2,979,955	3,065,892
Due to National Banks	110,531,957	96,498,726
To other banks, &c.	28,879,804	20,036,657
Total liabilities	$1,525,493,960	$1,476,266,877

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Sept. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,059	Sept. 8	$5,890,871
February	30,520,430	Sept. 15	6,170,569
March	25,919,086	Sept. 22	5,590,902
April	24,678,788	Sept. 29	4,575,966
May	28,425,374	Oct. 6	4,407,005
June	22,642,103	Oct. 13	3,934,151
July	26,505,226	Oct. 20	5,061,981
August	23,615,423	Oct. 27	5,557,777
Total to date since Jan. 1			$253,533,286
Against same time last year			168,539,477
Increase to date			$84,993,809

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Sept. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	Sept. 5	$3,896,593
February	17,195,507	Sept. 12	3,042,586
March	23,663,817	Sept. 19	2,782,215
April	23,311,185	Sept. 26	3,335,610
May	13,192,873	Oct. 3	2,042,556
June	10,262,428	Oct. 10	2,930,151
July	13,486,469	Oct. 17	2,285,710
August	22,923,518	Oct. 24	4,680,159
Total to date since Jan. 1			$159,143,476
Against same time 1865			126,362,880
Increase since Jan. 1			$32,780,596
Gold, Oct. 27, 1866			146½ ℔ cent.
Gold, Oct. 28, 1865			145½ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	Sept. 8	157,062
February	1,807,630	Sept. 15	197,336
March	1,045,039	Sept. 22	112,500
April	588,875	Sept. 29	38,240
May	23,744,194	Oct. 6	270,000
June	15,890,956	Oct. 13	198,050
July	5,821,459	Oct. 20	68,202
August	1,587,851	Oct. 27	458,198
Sept. 1	$303,612		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$54,994,240
Against same time 1865			25,196,949
Increase since Jan. 1			$29,797,291

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	July	5,115,843
February	3,633,431	Aug.	6,012,951
March	3,967,553	September	2,895,102
April	1,551,721	Oct. 1	1,137,149
May	3,783,186	Oct. 12	1,174,250
June	2,189,226	Oct. 20	1,434,358
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$35,357,013
Against same time last year			16,209,234
Increase since Jan. 1			$19,147,779

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$12,460,866	January	$5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,078	September	2,630,582
Oct. 6	2,253,000	Oct. 6	45,000
Oct. 13	2,889,000	Oct. 13	52,900
Oct. 20	2,732,000	Oct. 20	46,500
Oct. 27	2,457,000	Oct. 27	25,019
Total	$114,827,656	Total	$31,977,008
To date, 1865	83,390,517	To date, 1865	32,473,604

Mr. C. A. WAINWRIGHT, of WAINWRIGHT & MCLEOD, No. 35 Wall-street, has been elected to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN TRAFFIC.

From the Official Report, Oct. 23.

For third week in October, ending on the 21st.

Earnings.	1865.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger	$69,720 49	$62,303 84		$7,416 65
Freight	149,241 39	215,495 73	$66,254 34	
Express	3,316 82	2,813 00		503 82
Mail	1,551 13	1,629 58	72 45	
Total	$223,829 83	$282,236 15	$66,326 79	$7,920 47
Total increase				$58,406 32

From Oct. 1 to 21 (three weeks.)

Earnings.	1865.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger	$221,659 04	$198,699 33		$22,959 71
Freight	477,006 97	614,672 37	137,665 40	
Express	9,145 70	8,439 00		706 70
Mail	4,653 37	4,870 74	217 37	
Total	$712,465 08	$826,681 44	$137,882 77	$23,666 41
Total increase				$114,216 36

From June 1 to Oct. 21 (four months and three weeks.)

Earnings.	1865.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger	$1,388,994 06	$1,182,609 33		$206,384 73
Freight	2,664,086 18	3,036,652 26	372,584 08	
Express	68,344 28	70,511 94	2,167 66	
Mail	29,710 35	39,440 04	9,729 69	
Miscel'us	25,569 29	29,536 00	3,966 71	
Total	$4,176,686 16	$4,238,749 57	$388,448 14	$206,384 73
Total increase				$182,063 41

Employment of Western Roads.

From the Chicago Times, Oct. 24.

The great West is now experiencing, anew, the wants of sufficient means of transportation to move the grain crops, and transact the other necessary business of the country. From the interior, everywhere, comes the complaints that the railroads cannot supply the cars to bring in the grain as fast as the farmers and interior dealers are delivering it, or desire to deliver it, at the stations. And, in this city, shippers of grain complain that there are not a sufficient number of vessels to move the grain forward as fast as it is received, while shippers of flour and miscellaneous produce complain of inadequate railroad facilities for the proper accommodation of their business. The season of navigation is rapidly drawing to a close, and Winter will soon set in, with nearly the entire grain crops still in the hands of the producers, who have been unable to get it to market, in consequence of the want of sufficient means of transportation. The great lines of railroad leading eastward are already crowded to nearly full the extent of their capacity, and the closing of navigation will precipitate upon them an avalanche of business so utterly beyond their ability to transact, that it will be utterly beyond their ability to transact, that it will be an utter impossibility to get freight through with even a reasonable degree of rapidity. This state of facts is of almost annual occurrence, and unless something can be done to remedy it, some new avenues of transportation opened, or the capacity of existing lines greatly increased, the rapid development and progress of the great West must necessarily receive a sudden check, and speedily find a limit beyond which it cannot pass.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS (THIRTY YEARS TO RUN) FOR SALE BY CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 12,089 bbls. Flour, 115 bags Corn Meal, 34,224 bushels Wheat, 123,713 bushels Barley, 25,072 bushels Oats, 50 pkgs. Lard, and 364 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair request and firm at $9 87 @$10 12 for Pots, and $13 75@$14 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 239 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in request at full rates, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request and steady. Middling grades ranged from 38½c.@41½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,800 bales, against receipts of 2,662 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 15,688 bales; sales and resales, 16,850 bales; exports, 4,417 bales; estimated stock at the close, 100,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "We have to report for the week a somewhat irregular market, but with only slight variation in prices. The continued light purchases for export, the unfavorable Liverpool advices, the full receipts of Cotton at this port, together with the favorable crop accounts from the South, had been gradually weakening our market, when the reports of "heavy or killing frosts" in different sections of the South arrested any decline, and kept our market steady at the quotations. The sales have been largely speculative, the spinning demand continuing light and the present prices leaving no margin for exporters. The freight engagements for Liverpool for next week are 3,095 bales. We have nothing new to note in regard to the coming crop. The weather, until the last two days, has been all that could be wished for maturing and gathering the Cotton, and we cannot learn that the frosts have been general or severe enough to do much damage. Estimates still vary widely as to the probable amount of the crop—many believers in a 1,200,000 bale crop being purchasers of Cotton to hold for an advance, while believers in 2,000,000 bales are equally abundant, and equally positive that their figures are correct. It will take some months yet to decide which estimate is the nearest right. The Cotton Goods market is very dull."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	15,688
Receipts since Oct, 1, 1866	40,703
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	93,501
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	500,645
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Export clearances since Tuesday	1,461
Exports since Oct. 1	9,407
Exports since Sept. 1	30,881
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	340,819
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 20, 1866	101,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange Report since our last has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 23c.; Howard A, 20c.; Great Falls S, 19c. Bleached Shirtings—N. Y. Mills, 45c.; James, 30c.; Home, 28c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22½c.; Amoskeag, 18½c.; Wanregan, 18c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' IXL, in fair demand. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 150, $25; do. No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Magic Ruffles—No. 4, $8 50; No. 6, $10; No. 8, $13; Home Made—No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c.. Cambrics—Washington, 15c.; Manville, 14c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been decidedly more activity in State and Western Flour, resulting from liberal home trade, speculative and export purchases, at a further advance of 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last, 31,000 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$11 60; very poor to good old Extra State at $9 87@$11 62; ordinary to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $11 65@$13 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 75@$13 25 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 25	@$11 60
Extra State	9 87	@13 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 75	@13 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 30	@15 00
Extra Genesee	13 30	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00	@18 25

Southern Flour is improving. Sales since our last, 850 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$14 25 for poor to good, and $14 30@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand; 170 bbls. extra sold at $14 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good demand, including Superfine at $7@$8 20 ℔ bbl. Sales 700 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 30@$5 50 for Western, $5 60@$5 70 for Jersey, $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75@$5 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 470 bbls.

GRAIN—A good inquiry prevailed to-day for Wheat at a further improvement of 1c.@2c. ℔ bush., closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 78,000 bush., including White Michigan at $3 30; common to good No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 30@$2 40; inferior to fair Chicago Spring at $2 33@$2 45, the latter rate for Mixed old and new; and common to fair Amber State at $3 07@$3 12 ℔ bush. Corn has been in very brisk request, chiefly on speculative account, at a further decided rise, closing, however, with a tendency in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last, 321,000 bush. at $1 16@$1 18 for inferior; $1 18@$1 21, closing at $1 20@$1 21 afloat, and $1 18@$1 21, closing at $1 19@$1 20, in store, for sound Mixed Western; $1 20@$1 22 for Yellow Western, and $1 22 for White do. ℔ bush. Rye has been in light supply and moderate request, with sales 2,500 bush. old Western at $1 33@$1 35 ℔ bush. Barley has been in very active demand, partly for export, at an improvement of 3c.@4c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 218,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 18, in bond, and $1 35@$1 39, free, for Canada West; $1 05 for Canada East, in bond; $1 28@$1 40 for two and four rowed State, and $1 20 for California, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive; 8,500 bushels have been sold at $1 40@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in brisk request at an advance of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. We quote Chicago at 66c@70c., the latter rate for prime; Milwaukee at 67c.@70c., the latter rate for choice; Iowa at 72c.; State at 71c.@72c. ℔ bushel. Sales 165,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1 10@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 65 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw 70c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including American new at 35c.@62c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

HIDES.—The week's receipts have been 12,275 hides; (making the total since the 1st inst., 75,167 hides;) sales, 110,500 hides, and 175 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 13,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@25 lbs., 20½c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 4,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@27 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 25,500 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection: 11,900 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection; 2,200 Dry Corientes, 23 lbs., private terms; 17,500 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20½@21 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry California, 24lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection; 18,000 Dry Orinoco, 22@23 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 3,700 Dry Orinoco, 21½ lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., 24½c.. currency, as they run; 700 Dry Vera Cruz, 18lbs., private terms; 3,900 Dry Salted Chili, 40lbs., private terms; 900 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 48lbs., private terms; 3,500 City Slaughter, Steers, 70 lbs., 14¼c. currency; 270 City Slaughter, Cows, 50lbs., 12c., currency; 125 bales Dead Green Calcutta Cows, 9½ lbs., private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Buffaloes, 20¼ lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 102,900 (same time last year, 145,000—year before, 647,800,) and 150 bales, as follows: 50,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (hides and Kips;) 6,000 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 27,000 dry Orinoco, 9,000 dry California, 1,800 dry Central America, &c., 2,300 dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras, 1,800 dry Savanilla, 2,000 dry Texas and Southern, 2,000 dry salted Chili, 150 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "HEMLOCK SOLE—During the fore part of the week the inquiry was moderate, but toward the close the market became more active, with an improved call for Buenos Ayres and California middle weights, Common Leather is a shade easier. Sales were about equal to receipts. OAK SOLE—Business has been rather dull, and prices are 'off' 1c. ℔ lb for most descriptions. As usual before the closing of canals the supplies received are of liberal extent, and considerably in excess of sales. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 47,000 sides." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@40.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request and buoyant, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 60c.@62½c.; Cuba at 46c.@60c.; New-Orleans, $1 15 @$1 25 ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 79c.@81c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$7; Resin at $5 62@$13 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 62@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45 @$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 50@$1 55 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in fair supply and less request at 22c.@23½c. for Crude; 36c.@40c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@57c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork for immediate delivery on maturing *short* contracts was urgently sought after to-day, at buoyant but irregular prices. There was less inquiry for other kinds at drooping rates. Sales since our last, 11,200 bbls., in lots, at $34 62@$35, cash, and $32 87½@$33 25, regular way, for new Mess, closing at $34 87½ cash, and $33 12½ regular; $32 for one-year old Mess, and $28 25@$28 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 8,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, sellers' option, including next ten days, $32 75; next fifteen days, $32 25; first half of November, $30 50@$31; all November, $29 35@$29 50, and January, $26 81@$26 87 per bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon is heavy and down to 15c.@15½c. for Cumberland cut and 16c.@16½c. for short rib, ℔ lb.; sales 350 boxes. Lard is more active and firm; sales since our last, 1,600 tcs. and bbls., at 14½c.@16½c., ℔ lb. Beef continue dull and heavy at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 240 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet but steady. Beef Hams rule dull and heavy at $41@$46 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue plenty and depressed at 12c. for heavy, and 12½c. for light, ℔ lb. Butter has been in slack request at from 35c.@42c. for State, 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 7c.@17½c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	41	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℔ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	10	@15

SKINS—The supply of Deer is moderate, and the demand fair. Prices are firm. We note sales of 4,000 lbs. Para at 62½c.; 1,000 lbs. Central American on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., gold, ℔ lb. We notice the arrival of 128 bales Mexican Goat *via* Texas and New-Orleans, increasing our supply of desirable stock. There has prevailed a fair demand for Goat from manufacturers during the week, but their views are too much below those of holders to effect sales. The trade for the finished article continues very dull, and the relative prices for Morocco and the raw material leave no margin for profit, in view of which facts manufacturers decline to purchase, unless at a decline from present asking rates. We quote: Tampico, 57½c. ℔ lb.; Matamoros, 55c. ℔ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c. ℔ lb.; Payta, 40c.@42c. ℔ lb.; Curacao, 67½c.@70c. in gold, ℔ lb; Cape, 47½c.@50c. ℔ lb.; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in demand and firm. Sales since our last 950 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 350 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 61,000 lbs. at 15c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 112,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,200 bbls.; common to choice Western, in bond, at 41c.@44c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull and unsettled, to-day, with 478 vessels of all classes in port.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of SARAH SULLIVAN, late of Hotel de Cuba, or any of her friends, they will please send her address immediately to MICHAEL DONNEGAN, No. 117 Cedar-st., and they will be liberally rewarded.

C. L. M. HAS WRITTEN AGAIN.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MIRRORS, WILTON, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, by auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 292 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., all the elegant furniture in said house, consisting in part of: Superb ebony drawing-room suite in crimson silk reps, rich ebony cabinets and centre-tables, carved walnut octagon extension dining-table, arm and side dining chairs, very elegant rosewood, walnut and oak French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, armoire a glaces, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, sets of very rich crimson, blue and drab figured reps, curtains, rich lace curtains, elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, superb or-mulo and bronze chandeliers, fine rosewood pianoforte, 7-octave, double round corners—Firth, Pond & Co., makers; enameled bedroom suits, royal Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloth, walnut library bookcases, mantel clocks, &c., together with the kitchen furniture. The house will be open for exhibition on MONDAY, Oct. 29, by permit, which, with catalogues, may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or at the office of Theall & Curtis, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ARMY BLANKETS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1866.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.: 50,000 (FIFTY THOUSAND) (more or less) U. S. ARMY BLANKETS, new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal and at this office.

ALSO,

5,193 pairs Buckskin Gloves.
2,643 pairs Woolen Mittens.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after purchase.

The blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

40,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their sales-room No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

40,000 TONS

of fresh-mined Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November next. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear Admiral Chas. H. Bell, Commandant of this Station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1866, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz: 27 boats of various sizes and patterns; Also a lot of old iron galleys.

EDWD. HOOKER, A. V. Lt. Comdt. U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

JAMES COLE & SON will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 29, at 1 o'clock, at No. 13 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, rosewood pianos, sofas, together with a general assortment of household furniture.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer—Haggerty & Phelps, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the War Department, I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.: 20,000 grain sacks, 37 army wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 truck, 8 ambulances, 8 carts, 6 sets harness, a number of ranges, heating stoves, cooking stoves, stove pipe; also horse blankets, surcingles, halters, whips, &c., with various tools and implements, such as hay forks, manure forks horse brushes, curry combs, paint brushes, putty knives, tin cans, &c., &c.; also camp and garrison equipage, such as wall tents, bedsacks, camp kettles, &c., with other property not enumerated.

The attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on delivery. A deposit in all cases required. For further particulars apply to the storekeeper at the Battery, or to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 25, 1866.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st. MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 29, at 4 o'clock, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, DOCUMENTS, &c., mostly American, comprising many fine specimens, and some that are very scarce, including one of Washington's; also a few choice and interesting articles of antiquity. Catalogues are ready.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, Oct. 30 and 31, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY, of English and American books, embracing a collection of privately printed books, scarce works on American general and local history, and a variety of choice miscellaneous literature, including finely illustrated works, &c. Catalogues are ready and the books are on exhibition.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction, by authority of the Bureau of Ordnance, at the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-Yard, New-York, at noon on the 31st day of October, 1866, a lot of building stone, about nine hundred (900) cubic yards, and also a lot of hewn stone, about thirty-seven (37) cubic yards.

The above stones are stowed on the Naval Hospital grounds, and must be removed in ten (10) days after the sale is concluded, otherwise they will revert to the United States Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

J. R. M. MULLANY, Captain and Inspector of Ordnance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

SURGICAL CLINICAL LECTURES.

STATE HOSPITAL.

Dr. CARNOCHAN, Surgeon-in-Chief, will commence the course of Surgical Clinical Lectures, at the State Emigrants' Hospital, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M. For further information apply to the Superintendent, at the Hospital, foot of 110th-st., Ward's Island, or at Dr. Carnochan's residence, 14 East 16th-st.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Members are requested to take their badges to Tiffany & Co., and have their names engraved thereon, (free of charge,) otherwise they will not be recognized.

AUGUST BELMONT, President.

JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO STATE that telegrams will be received at Mr. McDEVITT'S Billard Rooms, No. 185 6th-av., in regard to the match between Mr. Goldthwaite and McDevitt, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.

TO COLLAR, CUFF AND BOSOM MAKERS. —TOLHURST'S improved plating-machine for collars, cuffs and bosom; also the latest improved paper-collar machines, made to order at his machine-shop, corner of Union and Fulton sts., Troy, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF first-class girls as ladies' maids and family seamstresses; also nurses desirous of traveling to Europe or South America, competent in the care of children or invalids; also smart girls, chambermaids, waitresses and laundresses, first-class cooks; understand their business fully; also monthly nurses, linen and store women, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, girls for hotels and boarding-houses, and good plain cooks, washers and ironers, smart girls for general housework. Employers in want of the above-mentioned help, in City and country, please notice they can be supplied with smart girls of all nations and professions, with good references, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY THE WEEK, by a young girl, as first-class dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's embroidering machines, in silk and worsted; has worked in the ladies' and children's department of A. T. Stewart for six years. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; would have no objection to assist with washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 9th-st., third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMpetent persons; one as first-class waitress, the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and fine sewer; both have first-class references, one 6 years and the other 3 years. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., for two days, Room No. 2, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY as chambermaid and waitress, or will do chamberwork and sewing or nursing, by a very efficient English girl of Protestant principles; is a valuable servant with two years' reference from her last place. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would be willing to do the waiting in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen all this week at her last employer's, No. 51 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; operates on Grover & Baker's machine; understands hair dressing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; is a Protestant; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 340 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as nurse; is not only a competent nurse, but is capable of instructing young children in the language, and highly recommended. Apply at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., for a large number of recommended English Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, excellent chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook (no washing;) understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a competent seamstress; cuts ladies' dresses; dresses hair; sews on machine; no objection to travel or leave the City; the highest reference given. Address B. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman; understands cutting and fitting; all kinds of family sewing; has seven years reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; will be found a neat, economical and respectful servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing, or would take care of one or two grown children. Can be seen at No. 140 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook, who understands her business; has a boy nine years old, and would go for moderate wages; no objection to City or country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 333 East 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, in a private family, to wait on a lady or to do chamberwork; would take care of children; no objection to the country; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 340 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; best City reference given. Call at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook or as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with good City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style in a private family or boarding-house; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or take care of children; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen at 113½ 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would do chamber work and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking of all kinds of soups, meats, game, side-dishes and pastry; City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of cooking; can take entire charge; has the best of City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 124 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, who can take the place of a man waiter, a situation in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 278 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, pastry and all kinds of desserts; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS, who can do French fluting, polishing, &c., a situation in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH COOK, WHO CAN take the situation of nurse and seamstress, a situation, with her daughter, aged 16. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; can cut and fit children's clothes. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do fluting and fine washing at her own residence, No. 396 2d-av., third floor, Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, waitress or sewer; understands either work thoroughly. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—A VERY GOOD LAUNDRESS DEsires the washing of gentlemen or families. Application may be made by permission, at the house of an employer, No. 63 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 147 West 27th-st., first floor front room, No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid; is fully competent in hair-dressing and all kinds of sewing for a lady. Can be seen at No. 233 6th-av., in the store. City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO AMERICAN girls, sisters; one as nurse and plain seamstress, other as chambermaid in first-class family. Address GEORGE ROBERTSON, No. 3 Allen-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FAMILY OR of gentlemen, by a first-class laundress, at her own house; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 153 East 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 252 West 18th-st., near 9th-av., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 106 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as wet nurse; child six weeks old; has a good breast of milk. Apply at Castle Garden, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer or chambermaid a situation in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a family's washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; fully competent to take charge of children; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as first-class waitress. Good City reference. Call at No. 222 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS WHO works by the day in private families desires one or two more engagements; understands dress-making, children's dresses, braiding, &c., and operates on two sewing machines; references first class. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station B.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF the charge of an invalid lady, or of one afflicted with mental disease, having had great experience in the first institutions in America, and also those of England; can give the best of references from the above. Call or address S. B., Southern Hotel, No. 669 Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 60 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING OR evangelistic missionary in connection with some Protestant denomination of evangelical principles. Advertiser belongs to the Presbyterian denomination, and is in membership with one of the Presbyterian Churches in this City. For information concerning him, address Rev. S. F. FARMER, No. 51 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABE LOOKING young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City and country reference from his last employer; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call or address J. H. BROWN & Co., No. 22 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man who understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, &c.; would prefer a place with some glass, or would take charge of a gentleman's country seat during the Winter. Apply to K. Y., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; can bring the best of City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 2 8 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business and taking care of stock; is not afraid to work; has good reference. Address S. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom or gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; is a good milker, willing and obliging; good reference. Address D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single German; understands his business; is honest, sober and a careful driver, and has first-class references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant man of long experience; thoroughly understands the business, and will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OF long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; best of City reference. Call or address P. R. D., No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN; is a perfect groom and City driver; also can make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; the best of City reference. Address M. D. N., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable single man who understands his business and has the best of City references. Any commands left for S. T. at No. 961 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom who is thoroughly competent to take charge of road horses; has first-class reference from last employer; moderate wages expected for the Winter. Address or call on GEORGE, No. 81 Nassau-st., office 9.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class driver and groom; eight years' reference; would care road horses, or as coachman. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 62 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant German as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly well; has the best of reference. Call at No. 15 Rose-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN by the day or month; understands all work about a gentleman's place, cows and horses; has City recommendations. Address D. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address J. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has a exceptionable City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man (Scotch;) an excellent hand with horses; best of references. Call or address W. L., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer; married man; Scotch; one who understands his business in all its branches. Call or address at FLEMING & HENDERSON'S, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman; has had long experience and well recomended from his last place; no objection to the country. Address W. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; understands perfectly the care and management of horses; has the best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 92 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store or hotel, by an honest and faithful man (German); best of references. Inquire of Rev. Mr. BITWELL No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PRACTICAL MAchinist, thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of engine building, a situation. Direct MACHINIST, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 East 21st-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best City reference. Call at, or address 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as bartender or waiter. Address J. J., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, who want to make money fast, in a light, honorable business. Agents are making as high as $20 per day on $3 to $10 capital. Send two stamps for full particulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,731 Chicago.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY IN A stock broker's office; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address, stating salary required and references, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 336 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference required. Apply at No. 212 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND LAUNdress to go 13 miles into the country; family small; wages $14. Apply, with recommendations, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 60 William-st., second story.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER TO KEEP single entry in a grocery establishment. Address, stating salary required, J. B. C., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

Section 7 of the ordinances of this Board is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established in the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided, that two days previous notice of the sale thereof, shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.

The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:

For each animal other than goats and geese $2, and the expense of keeping.

For each goat $4, and the expense of keeping.

For geese 25 cents each, and the expenses of keeping.

The expenses of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:

For each horse, dog, or head of neat stock, 50 cents per day.

For each goat, swine, or sheep, 20 cents per day.

For each goose, 5 cents per day.

If within one month after the sale of any impounded animal its former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges above provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of its sale.

The above ordinance was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held on the 19th inst., and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857.

The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board,

AND'W H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER Clerk.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL. DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE POSITIVE SECURITY of the funds of Life Insurance Companies guaranteed by Government. A new and valuable feature whereby policies are now secured by Government; every policy-holder guaranteed absolute security. Further valuable information by addressing J. ROSS, Box No. 4,939 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. P. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100,-000. Characters by the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Vandenhoff, Peters, Stoddart, Ward, Hind, Barron, Sinclair, Burke, Kenway, Gillett, Miss Carson, Miss Newton, Miss Saunders, Miss Wood, Miss Telbin, Miss Harrison, Miss Lee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, WAR TO THE KNIFE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, G. Metkiff, Percy, Chapman, Williams, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. Saidee Cole, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Alicia Mandeville.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. Bogumil Dawison as Shylock, supported by the full company of the German Stadt Theatre.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, FOREST OF BONDY; Or, THE DOG OF MONTARGIS and LES DEUX FUGITIFS. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, CAPT. HERON, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF EPPING FOREST, THE FIRE KAISER and THE LONG STRIKE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mille. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamships *Deutschland* and *Allemannia* from Southampton at this port, we receive foreign papers to the 17th inst. At a great reform demonstration at Glasgow, on the 16th inst., Mr. BRIGHT made a long and able speech on political corruption in England, and the necessity of a thorough reform. The London *Times'* Biarritz correspondent writes that the health of the Emperor NAPOLEON is improving. A military correspondent of the same paper gives an interesting account of the transfer of the fortress of Peschiera to the Italian Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

We print this morning the letter of Secretary SEWARD to the British Minister, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, requesting a copy of the record of the trial of LYNCH and McMAHON, the Fenian prisoners just sentenced to death at Toronto. Mr. SEWARD apprizes the British Government that it is the duty and the right of the United States to protect these men, should they prove to be citizens of our nation, and intimates that their execution before a full examination of the case would be the cause of serious international trouble. Mr. SEWARD has also written to our Consul at Toronto, requesting him to procure the Court record with the least possibly delay.

A novel case was decided at Jackson, Mich., recently, by Commissioner WALCOTT, in regard to the custody of the issue of a marriage declared void for illegality. The parties were united in marriage some eight years ago, the husband supposing that the woman was unmarried, while she had a husband then living. This fact coming to light, the marriage was declared void. The wife then brought a *habeas corpus* against the husband for their three children. But the Commissioner decided against her claim under all the circumstances, and contrary to the general legal proposition that the custody of illegitimate children belongs to the mother. She now brings an action for the recovery of wages for the whole period of their supposed marriage.

Some time ago an account was published of the robbery of a store at Sliter's Corners, Rensselaer County, by a German named EMRICK, and the discovery of upward of $500 worth of stolen property at his house. EMRICK succeeded in escaping an arrest, and a thorough search for him proved unsuccessful. Last week, however, some men who were wandering in a forest on the land owned by the fugitive from justice, discovered his body hanging from a limb in the midst of a thick clump of trees. It was evident that he had put an end to himself immediately after the search of his house.

A criminal trial is in progress before the Circuit Court at Adrian, Mich., in which the attempted murder of AARON SMITH is charged upon his son, his daughter and his son's wife. His daughter, it is charged, administered the poison in the form of arsenic, mingled in the old man's tea, doing this at the instigation of the son JOHN and his wife. The daughter is a girl but 13 years of age. The old man recovered from the effects of the arsenic, and is very desirous that his children should escape the penalty of the law. He even went so far as to take his daughter secretly, by a round-about way, to a neighboring county and secrete her.

As a car load of State Prison convicts was being transferred last week from Sing Sing to Auburn, an attempt was made by some of the prisoners to escape during the stoppage of the train at Skaneateles Junction. The guard, two in number, were stationed at each end of the car, and while stopping at the Junction a number of the convicts pitched into the guards, throwing them down; but one of them succeeded in getting up and drew his revolver, and, threatening to fire, so far intimidated the prisoners as to enable the other guard to get clear of his assailants and draw his revolvers. The prisoners from fear then resumed their seats.

The police authorities of St. Louis and Cincinnati have recently been making an effort to drive the prostitutes from those cities, which has resulted in their flocking to Chicago, where, before this installment, it was estimated that there were at least three thousand. Last week the police of that city made a raid on the regular houses and resorts of this class, and arrested one hundred and seventy-five inmates, and thirty-six keepers. They were each held for trial, but most furnished bail.

Fall River is becoming one of the chief manufacturing towns of New-England. A prospectus was issued there last week for a new cotton mill, with a capital of two million dollars, to be erected next Spring, to run a hundred thousand spindles in the manufacture of print cloths. Another subscription for a new mill there of 40,000 spindles, has already reached $200,000.

The Colorado Central City *Register* says that the weather in the mountains has not been so fine since 1861. From all parts there come reports of great activity in mining operations. Those who are [illegible] are preparing to do so early in the Spring. The mining which is going on at present is encouraging in the extreme, and gives promise of a splendid yield next season.

At Mossy Creek, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, zinc is known to abound in immense quantities. A company was formed to develop these mines in 1860, but the war coming on in 1861, put a stop to the enterprise. The Atlanta *Era* says another company has been formed within the past month for the same purpose, and that the prospects of success are very flattering.

A homicide occurred in Kokomo, Ind., on the 26th inst. A man named ALLEN was deliberately murdered by Dr. COLE, who continued shooting his victim after he had fallen from the effect of the first shot. The murderer was arrested and committed for trial. It was reported that the cause of this tragedy was an alleged improper intimacy between the deceased and the wife of the murderer.

The Buffalo *Courier* learns from authority it regards reliable that some time ago, before the strength of the Crown's evidence in the case of the Fenians under arrest was known in England, instructions had been received from the home Government, not to resort to extreme measures, even should a conviction be had.

The Elmira Oil Refinery, owned by COOK, BEDELL & Co., exploded last Wednesday morning just as the workmen were commencing operations. JAMES HENRY, one of the employers, was so badly burned that he died in a few hours, and his cousin, JOHN HENRY, was badly injured. About 150 barrels of oil were destroyed. Loss $6,000; no insurance.

J. D. SEAVER, of Stowe, Vt., Sheriff of Lamoille County, was fatally hurt last week while driving a fast horse at Morristown, his sulky being upset by running into another; he was dragged about thirty rods and so injured that he died in a few hours.

Last week, by order of Lieut. THOMPSON, at Fort Smith, Ark., cannon were fired through the streets to drive away the cholera.

LOCAL NEWS.

An immense gathering of Fenians—estimated at 100,000 persons—was addressed at Jones' Wood yesterday by JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R. His speech contained nothing but what had been previously said by him and published in the TIMES. A man named W. H. TULLY was thought by the crowd to be a spy, and was about to be summarily dealt with, when Mr. STEPHENS interfered and saved him. The man was badly hustled and scared before he could get away. With this exception the meeting was orderly and well-behaved, although there were no policemen present.

The Tammany Hall, the Mozart Hall, the Constitutional Union, and the McKeon wings of the Democracy, through their representatives from the several Congressional Conventions for the Fifth Congressional District, Saturday evening tendered to JOHN MORRISSEY the nomination for Representative in Congress. Mr. GILBERT B. WOOD acted as the mouthpiece of the coalition, and tendered the nomination in behalf of the "united Democracy of the District." Mr. MORRISSEY accepted the nomination, and thanked the delegates for the honor conferred upon him.

The Centenary services of St. Paul's Chapel began yesterday. A sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT in the forenoon. Sunday School services were held in the afternoon, and in the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON, on the "Growth of the mustard seed, or the Church in two centuries." There were large congregations at all the services. The centenary celebration continues to-day and to-morrow.

Very interesting services were held yesterday in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, with special reference to the Centenial Anniversary of American Methodism. The Pastor, Rev. FRANK BROWN, preached to large audiences in the morning and evening. At the close of the evening sermon contributions to the Centenary Fund, amounting to about $25,000, were readily subscribed.

There has recently been added to the towing fleet on the Hudson River an English side-wheel steamer—a blockade runner—which was caught during the war, and recently sold by the Government to an ice company. This rakish-looking vessel is called the *Diamond*, and is painted black. Her hull is iron, arrow shape, with raking pipes, horizontal engine, which turns a patent feathered water-wheel.

The Mozart Hall Congressional Convention in the Fourth Congressional District, on Saturday evening nominated Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD as a candidate for Representative in Congress. Mr. WOOD recently declined a renomination, and it is not known whether or not he will accept this.

Capt. MEW, of the Treasury Department, having concluded his investigations into the causes of the disaster to the *Evening Star*, left on Saturday for Washington to submit his report. It will doubtless be given to the public in a few days.

An address was delivered at St. Alban's Church yesterday, by the Lord Bishop of Nassau, in behalf of the churches in his diocese demolished by the late hurricane.

Gold left off weak on Saturday at 146⅛@146¼; Money easy; the Public Funds steady; the railways active and closing firm.

Domestic Produce was in active request on Saturday, especially Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Mess Pork, at advanced prices. Foreign Merchandise was quiet but steady. Freights were very dull.

The United States and Mexico.

Gen. SHERIDAN's letter to Gen. SEDGWICK, who commands the United States forces on the Rio Grande, indicates clearly enough that our Government intends to aid the authorities of Mexico in restoring order and preserving peace in that country. He advises him, as the only way of improving the condition of affairs, that we are to "give our heartiest support to the only Government in Mexico which is recognized by our own"—that of JUAREZ—and he instructs him to notify all adherents of any party or pretended Government in Mexico that they "will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal Government of Mexico and our own," or to remain on our soil and prepare for such violations.

This action is undoubtedly taken in pursuance of instructions from Washington, and we presume it will be followed by still more active and emphatic measures. It cannot be doubted that the Government of JUAREZ has already sought the aid of the United States in its efforts to reëstablish its authority over the contending factions that will arise upon the ruins of the Empire. The matter is one for treaty stipulations. The President, with the sanction of the Senate, has the undoubted right to lend such aid as may be required, upon such terms and conditions as may be just and wise. Unless the reports already received from Washington are at fault, the President has indicated his own willingness to enter upon such an arrangement, and is disposed to send to the City of Mexico, if such a step should be deemed advisable, a force of at least 20,000 men under Gen. GRANT, or some other officer of high rank and reputation, clothed with power to aid the Government of our sister Republic in the restoration of order and security.

We have already set forth in these columns some of the considerations which lead us to hope that this effort may prove successful. Our own peace, the interests of our citizens who have business relations with Mexico, the commerce of foreign Powers, as well as the welfare of Mexico herself and the credit of republican institutions everywhere, alike demand that this unhappy country should be rescued from the anarchy into which she has so long been plunged. She has abundant resources of every kind, only awaiting peace and security for person and property for their development. With eight millions of people, her commerce, under fixed and just laws, fairly and steadily administered, would be a source of abundant revenues to her treasury and of wealth to foreign traders. The great mass of her people long for rest, and would welcome aid from any quarter, which did not threaten the overthrow of their institutions in subjecting to a strong, steady and just Government the parties and factions which contend for supremacy at the public expense.

As a matter of course, the Government of Mexico will be expected to incur all the expense of such an enterprise. She has abundant resources for this, as well as to secure us for whatever guarantees it might be wise for us to give for the payment of debts justly due to England and France, which were made the pretext for the recent invasion of her soil and independence. Even if we were to assume the direct payment of these debts—not of course including those of the Empire, which we have never acknowledged, and for which France can have no valid claim—the per cent. of customs to be collected at Mexican ports already pledged to foreign Powers, and which would be transferred to us, would be ample for this object. All these are matters of detail which will require adjustment, and which will demand no small amount of skill and care on the part of our Minister if the negotiation is to be committed to his hands. It would seem on many accounts to be advisable that all these matters should be arranged at Washington, under the immediate supervision of the Government and within reach of advice from those whose coöperation will be required for the success of the enterprise.

It cannot be disguised that the present condition of our domestic politics, and of public feeling in regard to them, are not favorable to the calm consideration of a measure so wide in its scope and so remote from the past experience of our Government. But we hope the magnitude of the interests involved will secure for the subject the deliberate action which it deserves.

The Election.

A single week remains to complete the canvass of the State. It should be a week of hard, earnest work in every district, taking up what has been left undone, finishing well what is in progress, and inspiring everywhere the enthusiasm which is the best assurance of success.

That it is in the power of the Republican Party to carry the State as thoroughly as in the last election, hardly admits of doubt. If we fail, it will be because of the neglect of the precautionary measures which are at all times essential to victory, or because we indulge in over-confidence and permit some portion of our strength to remain undeveloped. The Republicans of the State are strong enough to retain the position they hold, and the brief period remaining should be devoted to perfecting the organization for bringing out every available vote.

The talking part of the campaign may be considered ended. From speeches on either side, little that is either good or hurtful can now ensue. Judicious, energetic exertion is the one thing needed to complete not simply the overthrow, but the destruction of the Democratic Party, whose leaders are concentrating in New-York their final efforts for party ascendency.

It is not a time for discussing the issues which affect different sections of the Republican Party. The attitude of the Democracy admits of no hesitation on the part of any man who is not prepared to consign to its keeping the interests of the country. The Democracy know no division now. Tammany and Mozart—HOFFMAN and the WOODS—are pulling in harness together; their differences disregarded, their feuds forgotten, their conflicting professions treated as nothing; the one fixed purpose of all being to regain for the party the power it has lost in the government of the State, and to preserve in its impurity the domination of the Corporation "ring" in the affairs of the City.

It is with them a struggle for more than office, for more than position; it is a struggle for the means of preserving party vitality, and for rescuing the Democratic organization from the destruction with which it is threatened. A Democratic triumph in New-York would galvanize the Copperheads everywhere into life; it would prolong the difficulties incident to the unsettled question of restoration; it would intensify the bitterness of the conflict between the Executive and Congress, and would diminish the force of the verdict already pronounced as to the relations of the North and South. Hence the extraordinary energy with which the Democracy have thus far waged the fight. They fight as for their existence, and in this City with a recklessness characteristic of their civic history.

Our expectation of Republican success is predicated upon the conviction of the American people, that it were madness to intrust to the Democracy the settlement of the grave and delicate questions resulting from the war. Between Conservative Republicans and Radical Republicans there is not entire harmony, either as to the policy of the past or the policy of the future. But there is thorough unity on this point—that to conserve to the country the gains of the war, all power to meddle with the conditions of settlement between the sections must be withheld from the Democrats. The people are not prepared to jeopardize all for which they have fought and suffered, at the bidding of a party whose leaders did all that was possible to render the war a disastrous failure. The Republican policy preserved the Union which Democrats would have destroyed; and we rely confidently upon the ineradicable aversion and distrust with which an overwhelming majority of the Northern people regard the party which has Mr. HOFFMAN as its champion and Messrs. WOOD and MORRISSEY among its chosen representatives.

A Republican victory in New York will do more than almost all beside to smooth the path of our political future. Of the difficulties that may arise from any refusal of the South to accept the terms tendered by Congress, it were premature to speak. But so far as it is practicable now to judge, we hold that if the verdict of this State harmonize with the verdict already pronounced by other great States, the President will find himself compelled to recede from his position in regard to the Amendment, and to terminate the unfortunate differences which have crippled the authority of the Government. Any other verdict here would not permanently change the result. It would, however, meanwhile deepen the differences instead of obliterating them, and to this extent its influence would be prejudicial.

There is no excuse for apathy, then, in any section of the Republican Party. The platform on which Gov. FENTON and his associates stand is sufficiently moderate to vindicate the professions and uphold the antecedents of the party. The proposed Constitutional Amendment is presented as the sum of the special conditions to be exacted from the South; and throughout the canvass there has been a singular and most creditable avoidance of the extreme propositions which have been urged in other places. The extravagance of WENDELL PHILLIPS proves nothing in this connection, except that the moderation of the Republican platform excites his disgust. The regular recognized party speakers have in good faith adhered to the terms of the Amendment. Even extreme journals have waived their ultra measures in obedience to the formal behest of the party. It is idle, therefore, to speak of other grounds of difference. So far as this canvass is concerned, the party are agreed, and they are agreed upon a platform to which the moderate Republican, at any rate, cannot object.

All that remains to be done is to take care that the fruit of this party agreement be not lost. A foundation for hearty coöperation has been laid; we have the strength upon this foundation to achieve a victory that shall be decisive for the country as well as for the State, and we are bound so to organize and use our strength that no mishap can overtake us. We must be watchful as well as confident; so watchful that no fraud which the Democrats may attempt shall take us unawares, and that no remissness shall deprive us of a vote. We have votes enough in the State to overcome any probable majority in this City, whether there be fraud or not; but let all be registered and brought out, that any possible fraud may be frustrated, and any possible influence overcome.

"If Freedmen were Allowed to Vote."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* remarks upon a statement recently made by intelligent citizens of Florida, that "if the freedmen in that State were allowed to vote, they would vote as their white neighbors wanted them." The *Picayune* accepts the statement as not open to any reasonable doubt, and contends that, "other things equal, it would be not less predicable of the mass of the freed people throughout the South." Everywhere, according to the New-Orleans writer, the freedmen would conduct themselves at elections in harmony with the whites. What apprehension, then, would deter the South from conceding the franchise to the freedmen? The *Picayune* shall answer:

"In relation to national questions on which there was no serious diversity of interest or sentiment in a State thus situated, the bulk of the voting, white and black, would naturally be one way, and the elections peaceful and for the most part honest. But in either local or national questions on which the whites were divided into nearly equal parties, the struggle to command the use, or to prevent the use, of the black voters, would often be fierce and bitter to a fearful extreme, and organized bribery, intimidation and violence would almost inevitably grow up as fixed institutions in the elective system."

And there is nothing in this objection which would not apply with equal force to the universal enfranchisement of the whites. Universal suffrage, as a principle, whether applied to whites or blacks, has encountered this identical objection, so that it possesses no peculiar cogency when used against negro suffrage. And it possesses no cogency whatever when employed in relation to qualified negro suffrage, as it exists in this State.

Apart from the argument, it is gratifying to find a journal having the standing of the *Picayune* handling the subject in the rational spirit that is apparent in the article from which we quote. A great point will be gained when the South generally shall approach the subject in the same conciliatory temper. The ground of the old quarrel disappears when the Southern States concede civil equality and rights to the freedmen, for, if qualified to testify in courts, they are qualified to assume other duties pertaining to citizenship. And, this conceded, the question of negro enfranchisement becomes simply a question of expediency, to be determined by the States, each for itself, but involving no permanent disability on account of color or race.

Gen. Sherman and the Indian Troubles.

We are glad to hear that Gen. SHERMAN, who has just returned from an extensive tour over the Western Plains, makes denial of the truth of the dispatches which have been coming thick and fast from the West, alleging the danger of a general Indian war, and recounting innumerable Indian outrages. Many of the dispatches of the last-mentioned kind have been proven to be false shortly after their receipt; but still they have been followed by others of like character, until the public have become bewildered about the matter, and many people have got the impression that things are at least in a dreadful way. We have frequently pointed out the selfish interests and greedy lusts that lie at the back of most of these belligerent Indian dispatches; and we have spoken of the volumes of evidence that bad white men are nearly always the inciters of such Indian troubles as are truthfully reported. Thus of the two latest difficulties reported, it is now known that one of them was a pure invention, while the other originated in a gross outrage perpetrated by some pale-faced ruffians upon a peacefully-disposed Indian chief. We are glad that Gen. SHERMAN's Military Department extends over the Far West, as we believe he will establish a policy with the Indians at once just and energetic. While protecting travel and trade upon the Plains, and suppressing and punishing all outbreaks on the part of the Indians, he will also deal severely with those of our own race who are so frequently culpable in the matter of outraging the poor and friendless red man.

A HIGH HAND.—Prussia seems to be carrying it with a high hand all round. In the Schleswig-Holstein Principalities the Prussian Military Administration has forbidden the resident Danes to tender the Princess DAGMAR complimentary addresses on her approaching marriage. And a remonstrance addressed to Vienna from Berlin has elicited from the Emperor's Government what is equivalent to an apology for the publication in Austrian journals of comments friendly to the poor deposed King of Hanover! What is to be the limit of this arrogance? Prussia is bold and confident, under bold and confident leadership. But she must be fast making enemies in a great many quarters—enemies much more powerful than King GEORGE of Hanover, or King CHRISTIAN of Denmark. After all the victories in the field, Prussia has to-day a task before her greater than any other Power to maintain her pretensions, by cementing the disjointed Provinces over which she claims sovereignty into a homogeneous commonwealth, and, above all, by restraining her inordinate ambition for territorial aggrandizement and dominion. Under a vigorous Administration Austria might soon pay back the insolence of BISMARCK with interest. And it may yet come about that such a turning of the cards would be looked upon with not a little satisfaction by independent lookers-on. Happily, we Americans have not so direct an interest in the relative strength of European Powers that we can be deeply moved by any revision of territorial boundaries. But all civilized peoples have more or less interest in seeing fair play in this as well as other national quarrels.

Exactly!

The *World* not long ago felt or feigned a great deal of indignation when we charged the Democratic Party with having repudiated utterly the principles and policy of the Philadelphia Union Convention, and entered upon the canvass on strictly party grounds, under their old party organization, with party candidates and for party success.

Now that the scheme has been fully developed, it speaks more frankly on the subject. Speaking of the probable action of the Democratic Party on the Constitutional Amendment, and of its efforts to "guage public sentiment on the subject," it says:

"The result is a conviction that the *Northern Democracy will never indorse the Amendment as a condition of restoration*. Our confident assurance on this point cannot, perhaps, be very easily communicated to the South. It rests upon a various and miscellaneous intercourse, which it is quite impossible to exhibit in detail. Our statement of its drift must rest upon our credit as observers. But there are corroborating circumstances, of such broad notoriety that they cannot have escaped Southern attention. *All the most prominent candidates of the party in the recent and the pending elections, are Democrats whose position is in no respect ambiguous.* There are men who think, perhaps justly think, that our loss in Maine and our failure to carry Pennsylvania, were owing to the uncompromising character of our candidate for Governor. *The fact that the Party refused to have anything to do with trimmers, and preferred to incur all the hazards of a straight-out fight, is a conspicuous proof that it is not demoralized by a truckling regard for expediency.* The nomination of Mr. HOFFMAN in this State, in preference to a candidate having so many just claims as Gen. DIX, must be considered as another proof of the moral vigor and inextinguishable vitality *of the party*. The *Herald*, the TIMES, the *Post*, and the *Commercial Advertiser*, would all have supported Gen. DIX. Whether the Democratic Party acted wisely or unwisely in foregoing the advantage of such support, it must at least be conceded that *its decided preference for Mr. Hoffman betokens an indomitable energy of conviction, which will not permit the tone of the party to be lowered on fundamental questions.* Even if President JOHNSON should change—which we conceive to be morally impossible—*the Northern Democracy will steadfastly refuse to coöperate with the Radicals* in making the restoration of the South depend on its ratification of the Amendment."

MR. STEPHENS ON THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF FENIANISM IN IRELAND AND IN AMERICA.—In his late speech at St. Louis, Mr. STEPHENS, the Chief Organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood, gave an estimate of the relative strength of Fenianism in Ireland and America in the following pointed and pithy terms:

"I may as well tell you, gentlemen, that I am the founder of the F. B. in America, as of the movement in Ireland. I suppose I ought to know something of my own work. There was no organization in America when I came here in 1853. I founded the organization, but it has never been conducted with anything like ability. You have been told that it had 100,000 members. It never had more than 20,000, and held together very loosely indeed. In a single county in Ireland there are 25,000 sworn members. There it is a military power, held together as firmly as any on earth. Here it is a loose agglomeration, and to compare it with the organization in Ireland is one of those extreme absurdities only to be met with—well, in every free land."

The uninitiated can appeal to no higher authority than this for correct information on the absolute and relative local strength of the Fenian organization. It seems then that, after thirteen years of arduous labor, in person and by deputy, Mr. STEPHENS counts fewer followers on this Continent than he owns in a single county of Ireland. The entire army of Liberators among us, in fact, amounts only to twenty thousand men, and these, in his absence, have had no commander fit to lead them, and have been "held very loosely together." In Ireland we infer that at least twenty times this number of fighting men are at any moment available for the cause, if other counties respond even but half as well as that which returns "twenty-five thousand sworn members." Instead, moreover, of the organization *there* being "a loose agglomeration," it is a "military power held together as firmly as any on earth." Now, if this statement approaches at all to the truth—and we trust there is no Fenian so disloyal as to doubt it—it does strike us that no adequate return has rewarded the energies of the leaders here. They have talked enough and made sufficient noise in the United States during the past two years to have revolutionized an empire as great as that of ancient Rome. They have threatened what, under most circumstances, ought to have shaken every existing dynasty from London to Pekin. They have impressed into their service Senators, Congressmen, editors, preachers, barkeepers, scullery-maids, whole regiments of office-seekers, dismounted volunteer dragoons, peripatetic stump orators and New-York Common Councilmen. And all for what? To raise an army which, according to Mr. STEPHENS' estimate, the valiant Falstaff himself would have been ashamed of. Mr. STEPHENS spoke very bravely yesterday in Jones' Wood. But why waste his revolutionary powder to so little purpose? There is something wrong somewhere, and we confess our inability to put it right. But if there is a thoroughly-organized liberating army in Ireland three or four hundred thousand strong, that ought to settle the whole business, and we should get the facts by the Cable.

A FEARFUL INDUSTRY.—A French Senator, in speaking, some time ago, in the *Corps Legislatif*, of the terrible condition of affairs in Mexico, said strikingly that "*brigandage was the principal industry of Mexico.*" Judging by what our correspondents in that country write us, this industry seems to be unprecedentedly active at the present time. The brigands not only swarm round the villages and on all the highways, but they hover so close to the capital that a citizen is not safe in its immediate outskirts. "From all points of the compass," said a letter from the City of Mexico which we published yesterday, "we hear only of rape, pillage, robbery and destruction of plantations and mining districts." *La Sociedad* says the Valley of Mexico has never been in such a deplorable condition as it is now since the first year of the independence of the country. The whole face of the northeastern portion of the valley of Mexico has been desolated. Nearly every house and building on the plains of Apam has been burned, beside four railroad bridges and great amounts of property. In other parts of the valley, bands of guerrillas are destroying the towns and plantations. "The crop of wheat and corn grown within a circle described by a radius of 100 miles from the capital, in all directions, has been so completely destroyed that the harvest will not be one-tenth part that it has been years previous," and a famine is apprehended. The brigands of different localities make out regular lists of citizens whom they intend to assassinate, and the work is carried on in as expeditious and profitable a style as possible. The French commander has given up all hope of remedying the condition of things, and the personal troubles and difficulties, as well as the administrative weakness of MAXIMILIAN, have frustrated his hopes, as well as his ambitious schemes, for the civilization of Mexico. The brigands are of course greatly encouraged by the present political condition of the country, and they glory in the prospect which must soon be realized of an undisturbed enjoyment of their revelries. There will be no check whatever to their industries. Certainly in no other country of modern times in which there is the least pretence to civilization, is such a state of things known. What shall be the end of it?

THE PARTY SITUATION IN ENGLAND—THE TORIES DETERMINED TO STICK TO THEIR SEATS.—At the late Telegraph Banquet in England, Lord STANLEY relieved himself of various fine sentiments, showing the great advantage to the country at large, derivable from frequent Ministerial changes. Men got a training for official life by that means. Old men subsided for the time. Young men took their places. The young men thus served a brief apprenticeship, and in turn subsided, to allow another combination of old and new hands. And in this way the marvelous elasticity of the British Constitution showed itself, to Lord STANLEY's view, in a very advantageous light. It is impossible to conceive any theory finer than this in its way. It is an excuse for whatever tricks and rogueries the party out of power may resort to in order to defeat the party in power. It supplies the best argument for those deposed from power—say by Lord STANLEY and his colleagues—to work their way back again to office as fast as they can, so that there may be a young crop of administrators all the time growing up to take the place of the older crop. The theory is exceedingly good, if it is looked at from Lord STANLEY's present standpoint. But the misfortune is that it is a theory never propounded except with reference to what has already been done—what is past—what is not contemplated for one moment as a rule of action for themselves by those who offer it.

Lord STANLEY and his friends propose to act on the principle of frequent Cabinet changes, when the force and current of popular sentiment drives them into the cold shade of Opposition. The European mail received last evening brings news which supplies an exceedingly practical commentary on this plan of party action. The Tory whipper-in, it is alleged, has issued a circular to the supporters of Lord DERBY announcing it as his intention to dissolve Parliament—that is, if the House should prove refractory—and appeal to the country. This is, of course, simply a threat, intended to influence that doubtful class of members who have to *buy* their way into the House of Commons, and who would prefer giving Lord DERBY an occasional vote in a party crisis rather than lose their seats or raise the prodigious sums necessary to purchase a reëlection. One of the most friendly supporters of Lord RUSSELL's Government objected strenuously to an appeal to the country, last Summer, because, according to his pitiful history, his present seat cost him forty-five thousand dollars in gold. That was surely a powerful argument against frequent Ministerial changes—at least of the kind that involve a dissolution of Parliament. Meanwhile the working classes, from one end of the kingdom to the other, are aroused as they have never been before. And before their uprising, it is clear enough, a vast number of fine-spun theories of government, both in and out of Parliament, will be swept aside.

THE POPULAR LOAN IN ITALY.—The popular loan in Italy, to which various references have been made since the close of the late war, would seem to warrant a belief in the soundness of the credit of the kingdom. The small capitalists are not only subscribing freely, but they are paying, in a majority of cases, the whole of the installments at once. This is gratifying enough, no doubt, but along with this announcement there comes, by last night's mail, the conflicting statement that the Italian Finance Minister is preparing a budget, in view of the reassembling of Parliament, which will involve a proposition to mortgage large portions of the lands of the country to the national creditors. This proposed tender of collateral security would seem to indicate the reverse of a reviving credit. If the people of Italy have faith in their destiny—in the perfect unification of Italy—they have in their own hands the means of saving their Government from financial embarrassment and dishonor. And this popular loan is simply the development of the only plan which can make the Government self-sustaining.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.—Since the announcement by telegraph a few days since that Gen. SHERMAN approves of what is popularly known as the President's policy of reconstruction, we have received at least a hundred papers in which he is stigmatized as a "Copperhead," and a great variety of charges not less terrible than this are brought against him. What will be said when the letter he has written expressing his views, gets into print, no man can tell; but if he be not denounced as a traitor and coward, and if WENDELL PHILLIPS does not propose to have him gibbeted on short notice, it will be very curious. Those who remember the exploits performed by WENDELL PHILLIPS on the field of battle and elsewhere in saving the country during its days of peril, will certainly justify him in treating SHERMAN as a traitor, and also in dealing with GRANT in the style he has done, as at least belonging to the *suspects*. The armies of LEE and JO. JOHNSTON, it will be remembered, surrendered to PHILLIPS last year, and when he has also compelled GRANT and SHERMAN to surrender, he can then turn them all over to the hangman.

PLAYING ON POPULAR CREDULITY.—We observe that Hon. Mr. KELLY, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, delivered a speech a few nights since at the capital of Illinois, in the course of which, according to the report,

"He charged ANDREW JOHNSON with a settled, deliberate purpose to overthrow the Constitution and Government, and establish himself as a Dictator. During the time he was but a candidate for the Vice-Presidency he made threats that if he ever became President, he would perpetuate himself in office. He read the queries touching the legality of the present Congress, said to have been pronounced by ANDREW JOHNSON to his Attorney-General, and denied that they were a *hoax*. *Andrew Johnson had never denied them.*"

It is amazing that American audiences can be found, before whom it is possible to talk in this style. It is astonishing that men should be found in honorable positions who are capable of indulging in such language. Is there anybody in the country intelligent enough to comprehend these charges, who believes them? For the sake of our free institutions, and their perpetuity, we trust not. We suppose that Mr. JOHNSON's "settled, deliberate purpose" to proclaim himself dictator may be credited on the same ground that Mr. KELLY gives for crediting the great *hoax*, to-wit: that Mr. JOHNSON has never denied it; but, unhappily, unlike the latter case, the inventor of the fraud is not likely to make confession of his crime.

SOUTHERN LEADERS AND THEIR FOLLIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hardly a speech, or an address, or a newspaper article, treating in any way on national political affairs, which reaches us from the South, fails to contain both a ludicrous and a very serious side to it. The ludicrous one, in which the speaker—like Mr. WISE, in one of his last peculiar and foolish harangues—shouts defiance still, and swears that he will never ask for pardon—never, never; reminding one of the boy under the rod of the pedagogue, who keeps up his courage by lustily shouting out he won't be made to cry; or like the more recent address of WADE HAMPTON, in the Pickens District, South Carolina, where, in the grandiloquent fustian which seems to survive still among that boastful people, he thus expresses himself:

"Shall we, who were freeborn men, be so base as to declare that our country has met the fate it deserved? Shall we submit to the shame which would cling to us forever, if we admit that we have been guilty of treason? Shall we cover ourselves with eternal infamy by branding as traitors the men who died for us, and to whose memory you are now paying honor? Never! never! never! Let any fate, however hard, be our lot, rather than that such dishonor should be ours! When the gallant warrior-king of old saw in the defeat of his brave army the ruin of all his hopes, proud, though conquered, he could still exclaim, 'All is lost save honor.' Let us, amid the failure of our hopes, the wreck of our fortunes, strive to save, like him, what is far more precious than all else—our honor."

Now, contrasted with the present condition of the South—contrasted with the thoroughly abject position of prostration in which she found herself on the closing scenes of the rebellion—what can be more pitiful than this wordy trifling, in which so many of those among her former and present leaders pique themselves in indulging? If there is any good sense still remaining among the masses of the Southern people, if they have not now, as before the rebellion, resigned all independent thought and action upon public affairs to their self-constituted leaders, no better arguments than such addresses could be presented to them in favor of that clause of the proposed Constitutional Amendment which brands treason by shutting out from the future management of public affairs this very class, but for whose folly and ambition all the woes that war has brought upon the South would never have happened.

Can any trifling be greater, under such a condition of things, than the language of Mr. HAMPTON here quoted? What makes treason and brands the traitor? The *ipse dixit* of Mr. HAMPTON and his clique? Not at all. But the violated laws that define the crime and mete out its punishment. Who cares whether Mr. HAMPTON considers himself a traitor or not? He knows, as all the world knows, that, but for terms more generous than were ever conceded to a hopelessly crushed armed body, he might ere now have been arraigned, condemned and branded as a traitor; and that the general verdict of mankind would have confirmed the sentence. That he now lives and moves to indulge in such platitudes, he may thank the kindly-hearted men who, like "the children of Israel, repented them for Benjamin, their brother." As Mr. HAMPTON, in his address, professes great deference for the teachings of the Bible, it is a pity he had not searched the Scriptures more thoroughly. He would there have found the warning of going to war without counting the cost; and would have learned the meaning of the words of St. Paul: "Nay, I had not known sin, but by the law."

Mr. HAMPTON does not stand alone in crying out that the North seeks to humiliate and debase the South. The same cry comes up from every Southern leader in the rebellion, on all occasions of public addresses. If the exaction of such guarantees as will assure security for the future, without—as Prussia has just done to Austria—demanding the victor's right, indemnity for the past, is to humiliate and degrade the South, it is difficult to see how it can be avoided.

That the North should be so blind as not to see the inevitable tendency of all of this class of addresses, or should be so insane as not to make timely provision against their consequences, would argue an amount of self-stultification that would justly expose her to the contempt and derision of the world; and among the first to sneer, and the loudest to jeer at this new evidence of Yankee pusillanimity, would be these very leaders, now so outrageously jealous of the honor of the South.

The rational men of the South, as the rational men of the North, cannot too soon look this matter sternly in the face, and agree to call things by their right names. How is the business of the whole world carried on, but by the exactions of guarantees that shall secure each party from fraud? Who that puts himself under bonds for the faithful discharge of a trust, considers himself, or supposes the world looks upon him as humiliated and degraded?

If the South desires reintegration into privileges she once held, but has lost by an appeal to the sword, and which she is helpless to recover but by the one means now before her, she has but to put her hand to the bargain. It is true that this will deprive her of the services of a great many such leaders as Mr. HAMPTON, who will cry out that they are humiliated and degraded. It is for her to decide which she regards as the greater loss: that of this class of agitators in her public affairs, or that of the far larger class of her inhabitants, equally competent to discharge the functions pertaining to them. If Mr. WADE HAMPTON were never Governor of South Carolina, or ROBERT E. LEE Governor of Virginia, what would the loss be to either of these States? In what would the common sense of mankind adjudge them humiliated and disgraced? Will the South see her true interests in this point of view? Unhappily she has been so long under the influence of her talking class, her Wises, Wade Hamptons, Letchers, &c., who have brought her to what she now is, that it is doubtful. This is one serious side of these political addresses; but there is another class of a still more serious character.

Had the institution of Slavery produced no greater evil than this talking class—the legitimate fruit of idleness—its abolition would long since have been a blessing to the South. She would then have had a class who would have come up to BACON's notions of reading themselves full, and thinking themselves dry, before delivering themselves of what they have to say; instead of one that has done little for years past but talk itself empty. But whilst the pump handle still goes, the ordinary looker on thinks there must be water in the well. And though this unceasing effort may produce nothing of good, it unfortunately possesses no small power for evil. It has a wonderful power for mental perversion in just such a population as has grown up in the South—one [illegible] to co-

ceive, almost as oracles, the *dicta* of this class of incessant talkers.

In an address by Ex-Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, delivered last September, at the Virginia Military Institute, on the occasion of the reinauguration there of a statue of WASHINGTON, and published by order of the Board of Visitors of the Institute, the following passage occurs, being one of a special plea, made by the orator, to justify Virginia and himself in her act of secession.

The people of Virginia believed that by their act of Ratification of the Constitution of the United States, they had a right to repeal that act, (not for light or trivial causes,) but for good and substantial reasons, moving them thereto. And to show that they had some justification for that opinion, I present so much of the Act in question as bears upon this point:

"We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Federal Convention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us to decide thereon; do, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression; and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will.'

Here it is expressly declared, by the Convention, that they 'do, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will.' These are the terms in which Virginia ratified the Constitution, and those terms were accepted, recognized, acted upon, and Virginia was thus received into the Union. Virginia declared that the powers might be resumed, when, in the judgment of her constituted authorities, those powers might be perverted or used to her injury or oppression."

Now, Mr. LETCHER, who puts forth such arguments as these, solemnly and emphatically assuring his hearers as their justification for rebellion, that the powers *derived from the people of the United States* may be resumed by them—the people of Virginia—whenever they may choose to consider any act of the General Government as one perverted to their injury or oppression, is a lawyer of some standing, and a leading politician in his State. This is about as good as the cry of some patriotic son of the Old Dominion, at a Fourth of July dinner, for "Three cheers for the United States of Virginny."

Bad as are these political *ad captanda*, as keeping alive and cherishing a system of ideas that have outlived their day, and which it were true wisdom to allow to sink at once into that gulf of oblivion which they must sooner or later reach, they may be overlooked as the subsiding froth of a storm-tossed sea, compared with another class of productions whose object is to perpetuate to all time the hatred of the North by the South, so successfully fomented during the last thirty years by political leaders, by men now charged with training the rising generation of this much misled region, in justifying treason against the Government of the United States, and lauding the traitor.

In the address of Mr. LETCHER he says, in allusion to Gen. R. E. LEE having been appointed President of Washington College:

"What a beautiful conjunction—WASHINGTON and LEE! Well may Virginia be proud of these sons, for their exalted virtues, their eminent services, and for the possession of all those qualities that elevate and dignify human nature. Young men, endeavor to follow the example they have set, and strive to emulate their virtues, that you too may win the love and affection of your countrymen."

And in its close he ends with the cry, *God bless America*. He could not trust himself, it would seem, with the prayer, *God bless the United States*, fearing that, like Macbeth after the commission of his foul deed, the Amen! would "stick in the throat" of his audience.

But sinister as are the omens that all lovers of the Union cannot but draw from such addresses as those of Messrs. HAMPTON and LETCHER, what hope does the future hold out of a loyal acceptance of a restored Union, when such sentiments are pressed upon Southern youth as are found in the introductory address delivered on the same day as that of Mr. LETCHER, to the pupils of the Virginia Military Institute, by its head, FRANCIS H. SMITH, also published by *order of the Board of Visitors*. Here is its opening:

"*Young Gentlemen of the Corps of Cadets:*

In the good providence of God we are once more permitted to meet under our own 'roof tree,' and to resume the exercises of the institution in the cherished home of the cadet. The very spot on which we stand to-day is consecrated to us by the memories of heroes who are living, and heroes who have died. From yon parade-ground marched our own JACKSON, in command of a Corps of Cadets, at the call of his country, and for his country's sake. Here RODES and GARLAND, and CRUTCHFIELD, and one hundred and twenty-five others of our alumni, who have fallen in battle, were nurtured and equipped for their patriotic work. Here then, amidst associations so precious to us, we would catch the inspiration from their example, and enter upon the work before us, undaunted by the difficulties which surround us, and resolute in the purpose, that, God being our helper, the Virginia Military Institute shall be fully restored to all its former lustre."

And after enumerating the various advantages offered by the Institute for instruction, he adds this very significant bit of information:

"It is not necessary that I should say anything, at this time, to vindicate the completeness of the arrangements made in this Institution for theoretical and practical military education. The sanguinary conflict which has just closed has fully tested its efficiency. One-tenth of the Confederate armies was commanded by the *élèves* of this school, embracing three Major-Generals, thirty Brigadier-Generals, sixty Colonels, fifty Lieutenant-Colonels, thirty Majors, one hundred and twenty-five Captains and between two and three hundred Lieutenants, and the terrible results of the battles, in numbering one hundred and twenty-five of these among the killed, and three hundred and fifty among the wounded, show that the *élèves* of this Institution met the call of their country, with an earnestness of devotion which places them in most honorable distinction for their heroic defence of what they believed to be right."

It is true that accompanying all of this justification of treason and laudation of traitors, there are a few sentences giving feeble utterances of a better spirit; but what are they among so much teaching to the contrary. The name of WASHINGTON could hardly be omitted in an address inaugurating his statue; and we have the usual pet words, "the immortal, the unparalleled," applied to him. But, nowhere, in either of these addresses, except in connection with ROBERT E. LEE, in his example held up to these youths—an omission equally noticeable in WADE HAMPTON'S address—while they are told by Mr. SMITH to look upon "President DAVIS, Gen. LEE, Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON and Gen. JOE JOHNSON, * * * as those who have been the chief ornaments of the West Point Academy, as they have been the noblest monuments of their country's glory."

This is, indeed, a serious, very serious side. Had these been the extemporaneous after-dinner utterances of men flushed with wine, they might have passed without comment. But they are the deliberately conned words of men in responsible places, soberly put forth; and not alone on their individual responsibility, but indorsed, and ordered to be printed and published by a responsible body of men, the *Board of Visitors of the Institute*, a body appointed by the Governor of Virginia, himself present at the delivery of the addresses. UNION.

The South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The thing most necessary to be done in the new start of the Southern people on the march toward a better civilization is the most difficult. It is all important that old erroneous ideas should be exploded, and their mischievous teachings be buried in oblivion. "The South" is a fallacious term. It embraced Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, which were in the same latitude with Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. There was more identity of interest between these tiers of States than between the first named class of slave States and Florida, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. And when we come to what are called the Gulf States, the Carolinas and Georgia had no commercial connection whatever with Mississippi and Louisiana. And Texas, the great empire in extent, had nearly all her commercial relations with New-York, and only used the Southern port of New-Orleans as a depot for the purchase of Western produce. The Texans had no commercial relations whatever with any "Southern State" east of the Mississippi River. They had no common interest, except that Texas, with its new soil, invited immigration from the worn-out fields of the other Southern States. Thus, while fifteen States employed slave labor, they had no geographical relations or identity of interest or productions. And now that Slavery is destroyed, what common interest can unite them in social and political antagonism to the North? It is true that eleven of these States passed "secession ordinances," and their Governments furnished men, money and material to support the rebellion, while many of the citizens of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri embroiled themselves in the same armed struggle. But even the eleven seceded States were not united. Virginia was actually severed during the war and much of its best territory was formed into a new State. The forced position of Tennessee and Arkansas did not last through the war. Controlling numbers of their inhabitants enrolled themselves on the side of the Union, and formed Free State Constitutions before the contest had ended. Even Texas, with its large German and Mexican population, retained a large Union element, who were led by men of Southern birth, who well understood that the Union without Slavery was more valuable than Slavery without the Union. And now that that institution is destroyed, the mineral and grain-growing districts of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia and Missouri must be developed; and they will be developed by the men who will forget that ever countries so inviting to industry and capital were chained down by an institution which created a false political sentiment.

When we go further South we find agricultural industry chiefly confined to the production of cotton, rice and sugar. That is, these articles are produced for exportation, and they form a large amount of exchange for the entire country. But political economists have long thought that there was no profit in so great an excess of these productions. The routine was to anticipate the receipts from the crops by paying an enormous interest for money to invest in negroes, animals and supplies. The first has ceased to be an object for investment; the two last may be reared and produced at home. Mill-power exists in great abundance, and there is no reason why the manufacturing interests of these States may not be indefinitely increased. Certainly they are better adapted to the rearing of horses and every food-producing animal than the more Northern States of the Union. These avocations do not require a great quantity of aggregated wealth in the same hands. They will prosper better without than with slavery.

There is, then, no common ground upon which "the South" can stand as a political unit, unless it be upon the government of the freedmen and the future political and social relations of that race. But then, again, the control has passed and is passing to the whole people. Every effort to preserve a quasi system of involuntary servitude will but increase the embarrassments of those who attempt it. In such a contest both races suffer; new accessions to the white population are prevented, and the food for sectional antagonism is constantly resupplied. Whereas, should liberal ideas be allowed to prevail, our industrious population would soon settle that inviting country, lands would increase a thousand per cent. in value, capital would seek investment, education would be everywhere more generally disseminated, and, within a few years the negro problem would solve itself. Therefore, in every point of view, the States lately called Southern have a far greater interest in settling the political issues upon the only practicable basis than the more fortunate "Northern States." These latter are already prosperous, and a contest has proven that narrow, limited, sectional views cannot cripple, much less destroy, their prosperity. The people are anxious that their Southern brethren should participate in the blessings of equal rights and general industry. They want no sectional lines; but they earnestly desire that every man everywhere should stand upon his own merits.

PROGRESS.

A Marine Department at Washington.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose herewith a plan for a Marine Department for the Government at Washington, by which all marine matters may be more stringently supervised by it, more security provided for life and property at sea, and the various abuses in our marine system abolished. A great cry is raised about American lines to Europe. Should such be started, they would obtain but few passengers, as the competition of the English steamers, and the fact that they are more strongly and safely constructed, insures it. The General Government allows steamers daily to proceed to sea which are badly constructed, have poor engines, are manned by incompetent Captains, officers and seamen, and in some cases overcrowded with passengers. No Captain is ever brought to trial for the loss of his ship, or for his conduct (or for the conduct of the officers and crew) while she was in peril. Men are taken on board steamers as sailors who have not a sailor's hair in their heads. This was the cause of passengers being robbed while wrecked on the *Vera Cruz*, (April, 1866,) the *Andrew Johnson* (recently) and of the *Columbia* while in a hurricane, (October, 1865.) The General Government should take into its own hands the entire supervision of marine affairs, making stringent laws to protect life and property, and having a Marine Department to supervise their execution.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

To be divided into the following bureaus:

Bureau of Inspection and Enrollment of Vessels.—To examine the hulls, engines, boilers, equipments and passenger accommodations of all vessels before a register is granted; to make an inspection of the same, once each year, and a special inspection immediately on the arrival of a steamer home, after having been injured by a gale or any accident; the Board of Inspectors to have power to designate what repairs are needed to make her seaworthy.

Bureau of Examination and Enrollment of Seamen.—To examine and (if found competent) to grant certificates to captains, mates, seamen, engineers, firemen, coal-passers, and to all other employes at sea.

To appoint one or more shipping masters in each seaport, who only shall be allowed to ship men.

No captain, officer or man to be shipped unless he has a certificate of that grade and of that class of vessel; also his discharge from his last vessel.

To bring to trial after an accident all connected with a vessel, and to punish neglect or insubordination.

To examine and remedy complaints between captains and crews, and *vice versa*.

Bureau of Surgery and Marine Hospitals.—To see that passenger ships, (which are required by law to have a surgeon,) have a duly qualified one. Also, that every vessel has a suitable medicine chest and instruments.

To have charge of all Marine Hospitals, except those of the U. S. Navy.

To take charge of the effects of seamen, dying at sea or abroad.

To take charge of destitute seamen in foreign ports through our Consuls.

To receive reports of the death of any passenger or crew aboard any vessel under our flag.

Bureau of Quarantine.—To take charge of quarantining our coasts.

Bureau of Coast Survey.—This Bureau to be transferred to this Department.

Bureau of Lighthouses.—This Bureau to be transferred to this Department.

Bureau of Wrecking Stations.—To establish lifeboats and wrecking stations on our coasts, where assistance can be rendered to vessels in distress and shipwrecked passengers.

Bureau of Harbor Improvement.—To make such improvements in our rivers, harbors, &c., as Congress may direct; removing obstructions, &c.

Should this Department be put into operation, it would make a vast change in our merchant marine.

All vessels going to sea would have to be seaworthy. All captains, officers and seamen would have legal restraint on them, and passengers would be protected in their lives and property from gross neglect and crime. Shipowners and all others would be freed from the abuses of our quarantines as managed by State authority.

Had we such a Board, the cases of the late wrecks would now be undergoing an examination, and the traveling public would know that there is law under our flag, whether at sea or ashore. Next Fall we shall have another series of losses to punt-bottomed ships and maccaroni engines, unless Congress steps in and organizes a system of laws by which passengers shall not be enticed on man-traps.

Yours, MARINERO.

The New-Jersey Railroad Again.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The frequent complaints in regard to the New-Jersey Railroad are all deserved, but not a tithe of the injustice and rudeness visited upon passengers is ever made public. I am a daily passenger on the road, and commuter for years, and I desire to call the attention of the Superintendent, Mr. JACKSON, to the brutal conduct of ticket porters, or whatever they may be; these men stand at the entrance to the cars, challenge every one, and at the least hesitation or misunderstanding, catch people by the throat and thrust them back with great violence. I have seen this done repeatedly, and it is a most scandalous outrage that should not be tolerated an instant. I cannot think that the Superintendent permits such conduct; at all events he should reform it at once and discharge the offending servants. These men are bullying and insolent in their address generally, and it is next to impossible to get a civil answer or any information about the trains. Yours, truly, E. P. W.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. HOSMER, President of Antioch College, told the following story, in a speech at Syracuse: "A young clergyman who was settled at Yellow Springs when the war broke out, raised a company, mostly in his own parish, and marched with it to the field. For brave and meritorious conduct he was raised to the command of a regiment. At the end of the three years he came home with his men, reënlisted, and went back. He was soon promoted to the rank of a Brigadier, and it was his brigade that broke the enemy's centre in that terrible engagement near Nashville, thereby saving the city. When the conflict ended the people wanted to send Gen. MCCONNELL to Congress, but he would not go; then they offered to make him Judge of Probate, but he would not take that office. He said: 'I was a minister when I went to the war. I was a minister whilst I was in the war, and I mean to be a minister whilst I live.' He has resumed his work at Yellow Springs, and every Sunday I sit, with edification, under his direct and earnest preaching."

The Erie *Dispatch* says that Hon. C. V. CULVER, now confined in jail at Franklin, Penn., declines to avail himself of his Congressional privilege, and will meet his trial in November. Beside civil processes innumerable, several indictments charging him with false pretences and embezzlement are pending and to be called up next month at Harrisburgh. Last week his house and furniture were sold at the instance of his creditors. The banking-house of the Vonango County Bank—a leasehold with twenty years unexpired, and subject to a ground rent of $88 per annum—was sold by the Sheriff on the 15th, as the property of Mr. CULVER, for $5,602, to F. D. KINNEAR, Esq., on whose judgment the writ was issued. The Titusville *Herald* says the property is a part of the assets of CULVER, PENN & Co., included in the assignment by that firm to WM. BROUGH for the benefit of their creditors.

The curious coincidence of the almost exact similarity of the autographs of two persons who had never seen each other's signature, and who rejoice in the same name, occurred in Springfield, Mass., last week. Dr. L. H. PEASE, of Thompsonville, Conn., indorsed a note which a Chicopee man afterward "shaved," and left at the Chicopee National Bank for collection. The bank protested it, the maker not paying it, and the City Marshal of Springfield, L. H. PEASE was notified as the indorser. It was some time before he could convince the people at the bank that the signature was not his, and finally, to satisfy himself, he followed up the matter and found the good doctor at Thompsonville, who took up the note, duly apologizing for the fact that his signature—the *fac-simile* of the City Marshal's—should have caused a misunderstanding.

Col. DAYTON, in his letter to Gen. SHERMAN, inviting him to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, in Cincinnati, Nov. 11, said: "Your general record during the war and the indelible connection of your name with the history of the 'Army of the Tennessee' will give the members of the society a double pleasure in welcoming you to their reunion, where no feeling will be known, save that good fellowship, the well-known characteristic of the 'Army of the Tennessee.'" In reply Gen. SHERMAN wrote: "Understanding that Gen. GRANT will be present, and that the occasion will be purely social, I accept, and will attend.

Rev. Dr. CARHART, of Troy, narrowly escaped death at the West Rutland marble quarry on Thursday last, by an accident which proved fatal to another man. A heavy block of marble was being raised from its bed with a derrick, when an iron crow bar suddenly snapped asunder, and one of the pieces flying with fearful velocity, passed immediately over the head of Dr. CARHART, within two or three inches of him, and striking the laborer crushed in his skull, killing him instantly. Only a moment before the occurrence, the doctor had been standing precisely in the position of the unfortunate workman.

A paragraph, first published in an Eastern paper, has given the impression that Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, the Governor-elect of Maine, is in such uncertain health that his demise might be looked for at any moment. In a late letter from him he says: "My constitutional health is good, or would be if I gave myself a fair chance. I am still suffering considerably at times from my wounds, which will probably require some pretty decided surgical treatment yet; but I do not think I am in such a precarious condition as is suggested by your paragraph."

Hon. J. S. REISINGER, for two terms the Representative from Crawford County in the Ohio Legislature, and SAMUEL D. REISINGER, his son, both died of cholera in Cincinnati on the 14th inst. The son had been attending medical lectures in Cincinnati, and was attacked by cholera on the 9th. The father hastened from his home in Galion to Cincinnati to attend him, and on the 13th was himself attacked by cholera. The next day both father and son died.

A Massachusetts paper regards a certain Sheriff of Franklin County in that State as a humane man, dealing gently with the erring. For example, PATRICK FITZGERALD, one of the chief offenders among the liquor sellers, was sent to the Sheriff's care for a term of four months, and on the whole the prisoner rather enjoys it. He has harvested his crops and attended to his business about town as usual, except that he is usually expected to spend his nights in the jail.

Rev. SAMUEL HELFFSTEIN, for more than thirty years pastor of the German Reformed Church in Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city on Wednesday. The deceased was in the ninety-second year of his age, and was the oldest minister of the denomination to which he belonged in the city.

JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R., in a recent letter says: "The Canadian raid was so execrated in Ireland that no one true man in our ranks would have joined it; but ten thousand of our best men under the circumstances would have been compelled to leave Ireland, and the whole movement would have collapsed."

Many of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia gave a dinner at the Continental, on Tuesday, to W. HEPWORTH DIXON, Esq., of the *Athenæum*. Mayor MCMICHAEL presided, and speeches were made by the Mayor, Mr. DIXON, J. W. WALLACE, Gen. MEADE, BAYARD TAYLOR, S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE and others.

Hon. JOSEPH GENOIS, of New-Orleans, died on the 19th inst. He was for many years Recorder of the First Municipality, afterward the Second District of New-Orleans. He was also Naval Officer of Customs, under Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN.

Ex.-Gov. FRANK R. LUBBOCK, of Texas, who was Colonel in the Confederate army and Aid to JEFFERSON DAVIS, has established himself at Houston, in the commission and auction business, in connection with his son.

Mr. L. W. VOLK, of St. Louis, has been commissioned by the faculty of the Rush Medical College to execute a marble bust of the late Dr. BRAINARD, which it is designed to place within the College building.

Hon. C. R. COBURN, the Pennsylvania State Superintendent of Common Schools, has resigned. He recommended Prof. J. P. WICKERSHAM, of Lancaster County, as his successor, and the appointment has been made.

The Mississippi House of Representatives on the 20th inst., adopted a resolution inviting Gen. JOHN MARMADUKE to a seat within the bar of the House during his stay at the State Capital.

Miss CLARA BARTON, well-known for her devotion to the sick and wounded of our armies, is about to enter the lecture field, her subject being "Scenes and Incidents of Army life."

J. WARREN NEWCOMB, the writer, who recently died at Burlington, N. J., was the youngest male descendant of Gen. JOSEPH WARREN, and his widow is the last female descendant of ROGER WILLIAMS.

The statement that Mr. I. H. BURCH, of Chicago, had been married in Paris, is denied.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Portland *Press* of the 25th, says: "The Quebec *Chronicle* gives fresh currency to the erroneous statement that Quebec gave more for the Portland sufferers, in proportion to its population, than did New-York, and calls for 'reciprocity' on our part, when the truth is, as the *Chronicle* should know, that *not a dollar* was ever received here from Quebec. Montreal gave munificently, as did also many other Canadian towns, and their contributions were received with especial gratitudes as coming from those on whom we had not the claim of a common nationality; but the statement that these contributions were greater in proportion than those of New-York is preposterously incorrect. As we have already expressed at length our opinion that it is the plain duty of Portland to do whatever lies in her power in aid of these sufferers by a calamity similar to our own, we trust we run no risk of misconception in referring to this somewhat cool demand."

Difficulties deemed insurmountable by some, are easily removed by others. For example, a Mrs. DIMOCK recently obtained a divorce from her husband in Indianapolis, Ind., and eleven days thereafter was married to a second husband. During the present term of Court Mrs. PROCTOR, the mother of the aforesaid lady, also applied for and obtained a divorce from her husband. On the following day Mr. SMILEY obtained a divorce from his wife, and three days thereafter he and the old lady, Mrs. PROCTOR, were married. The gentleman first tried to effect a marriage with the daughter, but failing with her, he hastened to engage himself to the mother. The nuptials were delayed for a season by the unfortunate fact that both were married.

A lady resident of Savannah, Ga., who is the fortunate owner of a few houses in that city, suggests in a communication to the *Republican* that, as it seems certain the taxes will be reduced the coming year, as an additional reform measure, the owners of real estate reduce their rents two-thirds. [illegible] deeds may not falsify her words, she says energetically and decidedly: "Under any circumstances, should the owners of houses refuse to act with me on this subject, I shall act for myself, and instruct my agent to reduce my rents as above stated, including all written contracts."

Before its late adjournment, the Kentucky Court of Appeals ordered that the Commissioner appointed to take evidence and restore the lost records of the Court be directed to receive official copies from the offices of the clerk of said Court, or from the Court where the original records may be, as primary evidence, when the same can be obtained; but when satisfied by the affidavit of the party, or any one else, that such copies cannot be obtained, then he shall receive secondary evidence, and may establish such records upon such evidence.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* reports the recent death of Mrs. PARKS, of New-Orleans, on board the steamer *Davenport*, on her downward trip. Her remains were taken South in charge of her nephew, J. O. NIXON, Esq., of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, and on his arrival he learned that an uncle, aunt and two cousins, who were on their way home from New-York, were among the unfortunate passengers who went down with the ill-fated steamer *Evening Star*, while, also, that another cousin had just died of congestion of the brain—making six deaths of near relatives within the space of ten days.

The telegraphic communication of Canada is carried on by two Canadian Companies and one American Company, the Vermont and Boston Company having forty-three miles of telegraph line and one station in Canada. The total returns of the three companies are as follows:

	1863.	1865.
Length of miles of lines	3,130	4,978
Miles of wire used	4,015	4,978
Stations open to the public	146	369
Instruments	208	414
Number of messages	332,779	479,331

Twin brothers, named MONTJOY, near Maysville, Mason County, Ky., on the 21st inst., met at the residence of the Sheriff of the county, and, being intoxicated, quarreled about a horse. JOHN called JAMES a thief, whereupon the latter took up a log-chain and beat him with it terribly, until he in turn drew a bowie-knife and stabbed his assailant with it in the heart, killing him instantly. The injuries of the first-named are so serious as to render his recovery doubtful.

In the suit before the Supreme Court of Maine against certain parties for destroying the office of the Bangor *Democrat*, in August, 1861, the Jury were out seven hours, and found two persons only, of the sixteen indicted, guilty. They returned a verdict of $960 against these, and found, specially, the *Democrat* of 1861 a public nuisance. The paper was popularly regarded at the time as an earnest sympathy with the rebels.

HENRY S. RANDALL, President, and W. F. GREER, Secretary, of the National Wool Growers' Association, have called a meeting of the Association in Cleveland, O., Wednesday, Nov. 14, for the election of officers, to take into consideration the Wool Tariff, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Delegates are invited to attend from all the other States.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements to-night are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre the new comedy of "£100,000;" at the Winter Garden "Lady Audley's Secret;" at Niblo's the "Black Crook;" at the New-York Theatre a new comedy by Mr. H. J. BYRON, called "War to the Knife;" at the Olympic "Our American Cousin," with Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH as *Asa Trenchard*; at the New Bowery Theatre "Captain Heron" and the drama of the "Fire Kaiser;" at Barnum's Museum the "Sea of Ice;" at the New-York Circus an entire change of programme will be effected, and at the minstrel halls ample provision is made for the strangers and *habitués* who frequent them and need change.

The musical community will be glad to learn that Mme. GAZZANIGA is once more in the City, and intends to give a brief series of matinées at Wallack's Theatre. The first takes place to-morrow (Tuesday,) when the following artists will assist Mme. GAZZANIGA: Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signor ANASTASI, Herr MOLLENHAUER, the renowned violoncellist; and Mr. COLBY, conductor. The company is strong, and as the interest to see the lady is great, we have no doubt the attendance will be ample.

Steinway's Hall, No. 71 East Fourteenth-street, will be inaugurated on Wednesday evening by a grand concert under the direction of Mr. H. L. BATEMAN. The artists who take part in it are of the first class: Mme. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, and Mr. J. L. HATTON. Such a company is not easily found in any country. It is increased by the addition of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his superb orchestra. The following is the programme of the opening night: 1. Overture to "Tannhauser;" 2. Romanza from DONIZETTI'S "Maria de Rudenz," sung by Signor FORTUNA; 3. Solo violin, by Mr. CARL ROSA; 4. Romanza, "Martha," sung by Signor BRIGNOLI; 5. Cavatina from "Semiramide," sung by Mme. PAREPA; 6. Solo piano, (first movement from SCHUMANN'S concerto,) performed by Mr. S. B. MILLS; 7. Cavatina from "Il Barbiere," sung by Signor FERRANTI; 8. Duo from "Linda," sung by Mme. PAREPA and Signor BRIGNOLI. In the second part we find the following numbers: 1. Overture, "Jessonda," by SPOHR; 2. Solo violin, Herr CARL ROSA; 3. Duo, ROSSINI, sung by Messr. FERRANTI and FORTUNA; 4. Romanza, DONIZETTI, sung by Signor BRIGNOLI; 5. Song, the "Nightingale Trill," sung by Mme. PAREPA; 6. Solo piano, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mr. S. B. MILLS; 7. Quatuor from "Don Pasquale," Mme. PAREPA, Signors FERRANTI, FORTUNA and BRIGNOLI; 8. Torchlight March, MEYERBEER, by the orchestra. Mr. J. L. HATTON presides at the pianoforte. Our readers will see that these entertainments are on the largest scale and entirely worthy of the best patronage. The sale of tickets commences to-day at the usual office.

One of the most agreeable French operas ever written—"Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Ete"—will be produced at the Theatre Francais to-morrow night. The caste includes all the best singers of the company.

M. HARTZ, the great illusionist, continues his performances at Irving Hall. They are the best of their kind ever given in New-York. The Indian Basket trick is at present the sensation of the town, but it is not more wonderful than the instantaneous growth of flowers. M. HARTZ knows his own powers and never exceeds them.

The celebrated German actor, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON, will play to-night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The play is "Shylock."

Signor SEVERINI'S concert at Irving Hall on Saturday evening was well attended. The gentleman has a small voice, which has been trained in a strict and peculiar school. We do not like the *falsetto*, and cannot therefore estimate Signor SEVERINI'S attainments in its use. There was, we thought, rather too much of it. Signor SEVERINI phrases well, and sings with taste. He was assisted by Signor CENTEMERI, an admirable baritone, who possesses humor and knows thoroughly the capacity and range of his voice. Mr. A. H. PEASE, the pianist, made his reappearance on this occasion, and in the various pieces which he played exhibited the feeling and taste of a conscientious musician. Mme. JOHANNSEN was the vocalist, and sang with her customary accuracy and skill.

Mr. HARRISON'S ninth Sunday concert took place last evening at Irving Hall, and, as usual, the attendance overtaxed the capacity of that bright and brilliant establishment. Among the audience we were glad to notice Mme. PAREPA, looking fresher and younger than ever. Other members of the Bateman troupe were also present. The programme was interpreted faultlessly—the orchestra being especially fine. Mrs. ANNA PAYNE sang a couple of pieces with good taste and feeling. Her voice is not strong, but it is soft and persuasive. Mr. PATTISON was the pianist, and played exceedingly well; with more clearness and expression than we have before had occasion to notice.

MARETZEK will give two performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music next week.

Base Ball.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP—IRVINGTON VS. ATLANTIC.

The home and home game of this match will be played on the Union Grounds this afternoon. Game will be called at 1 P. M. Considerable interest attaches to this contest, and if the weather should be favorable, a first-class game may be looked for.

The Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad.

Yesterday, at an early hour, a gang of laborers was set at work tearing up the pavement in front of St. Paul's Church, Broadway, and laying a track for the extension of the Dry Dock and East Broadway line. The operations of the laborers were watched with considerable interest by crowds of people, who stopped on their way to church to gaze and wonder whether the long-talked-of Broadway Railroad was not about to be commenced at last.

It appears that the Dry Dock Railroad Company intend to extend their track from the head of Ann-street through Broadway to Fulton-street, down Fulton to Washington, and through Washington-street to the Cortlandt-street Ferry, returning by nearly the same route. The rails have for some time past been laid through Fulton-street, and all that was wanted was the completion of the route between Ann and Fulton streets. By this morning the track will probably be completed and the cars running.

Scarcely a day passes that a blockade of vehicles does not occur between the Astor House and the junction of Broadway and Fulton-st. What will take place when the cars are running on this portion of Broadway may easily be imagined.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Ex-Gov. William Bigler, Pennsylvania; Judge A. L. Roach, Indianapolis; Gen. G. Hoge, Louisiana; Hon. H. C. Wannworth, New-Orleans; Hon. Ira Harris, Albany, and H. P. Walker, British Consul, Charleston, S. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General U. S. A., is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Maj.-Gen. Wool, U. S. A.; Hon. C. Wendell, Washington; Judge John Stryker, Rome; Hon. Mr. Spratt, Louisville, and Hon. J. C. Hayden, St. Louis, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. J. L. C. Jewett, Buffalo, is at the Southern Hotel.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

The Last Days of Ex-President Martin Van Buren

VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in the above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*) For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Sole Proprietors.

A Tasteful Child.

"What is sorghum?" said a public school teacher to her spelling class the other day. "A vegetable product," was the reply. "What is made from it?" she continued. The class was nonplussed. "The sweetest thing in the world," suggested the teacher. "O, I know, I know," screamed a six-year old miss, "PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." The teacher smiled. "I meant sugar," she said, "but perhaps the article you have named is the sweetest thing in the world after all."

Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaint. Costiveness, Dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap. This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

China and Glass Ware. HAVING ENLARGED OUR STORE BY EXTENDING IT THROUGH TO MERCER-ST., we now invite attention to the best stock of CHINA, GLASS AND PLATED GOODS IN THE CITY, at the lowest possible prices. DINING SET, VASES, &c., FROM AUCTION. DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, Four doors below Broome-st.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A Sure Pile Cure. Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROSAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Superb Furs of every Description Made up in latest styles and at moderate prices, now challenge the admiration of the fashionable world, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway—A splendid lot of English papier-mache writing desks, &c. Will be on exhibition this week. Prices very low.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding cards and envelopes, the most elegant styles in the City.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, " at the " Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, 543 B'way. 1st prem. N. Y. & Pa. State Fairs, '66.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRADFORD—DEXTER.—At St. Peter's Church, Albany, by Rev. Wm. Tatlock, on Thursday, Oct. 25, WILLIAM H. BRADFORD, of New-York, to ANNA D. NOYES, daughter of George Dexter, Esq., of Albany.

SLOTE—BOYD.—On Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., ALONZO SLOTE to MAGGIE A., daughter of John Boyd, Esq.

WHEELER—TOWNSEND.—In St. Peter's Church, Niagara Falls, on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. O. F. Starkey, EDMUND S. WHEELER, of New-York, to JENNIE H., daughter of D. J. Townsend, Esq., of Niagara Falls.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 27, ANNIE G., daughter of Peter C. and Henrietta Anthony, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALDEN.—At Newark, on Saturday, Oct. 27, THOMAS C. ALDEN.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 62 Belleville-av., Newark, N. J.

BIGGAM.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 27, WILLIAM, son of the late Hamilton Biggam, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 312 West 32d-st.

BLEECKER.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 28, in the 40th year of her age, SARAH BACHE, wife of Anthony L. Bleecker, and daughter of Anthony J. Bleecker.

The relatives and friends, without further invitation, are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 30th inst. at 2 P. M.

BRUNDIGE.—Sunday evening, Oct. 28, JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of Rufus M. and Julia E. Brundige, aged 13 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FARNSWORTH.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, CARRIE MARSHALL, youngest child of Vernon T. and Delia A. Farnsworth, aged 1 year, 10 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 44 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

HIXON.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 26, Mrs. HENRIETTA S., widow of the late Samuel O. Hixon, U. S. N., aged 75 years.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Orange, on Monday, Oct. 29, at 1 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 11:30 A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KISSAM.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, ANN KISSAM, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence at Queens, L. I. Carriages in attendance at Queens on the arrival of the 10:30 train from James-slip, New-York, and 10:15 from South Ferry, Brooklyn.

LANGLOIS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 25, MARGARET, widow of the late Charles Langlois, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 101 4th-av., on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MYGATT.—On Friday, Oct. 26, JARED B. K. MYGATT, aged 34 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 29th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

PABOR.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Oct. 27, ELIZABETH MEGGS DEWEY, beloved wife of William E. Pabor, aged 29 years, 1 month and 17 days.

"Insatiate Archer, would not once suffice?"

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held in the Congregational Church on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment.

SUGDEN.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 28, HENRIETTA, wife of Benj. Sugden, aged 29 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 32 5th-st., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN ALLEN.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, at the residence of her daughter, No. 313 West 17th-st., ELIZABETH VAN ALLEN, wife of John J. Van Allen, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral service at Preakness Church, New-Jersey, at 1 o'clock Oct. 30.

WILSON.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 28, JANE WILSON, wife of Samuel Wilson, aged 58 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 192 East Broadway, corner of Jefferson-st., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

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REFEREE'S SALE—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court in partition. James H. Coleman, Referee, will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, the following property belonging to the estate of the late John J. Hart: No. 488 Pearl-st., No. 71 2d-st., Nos. 51 and 53 Pike-st., No. 49 McDougall-st., Nos. 492 and 494 Water-st. Terms liberal.

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THE CORSICAN BROTHERS—DUMAS' GREAT DRAMATIC ROMANCE—Will be for sale on SATURDAY next by all booksellers and news-agents in New-York and elsewhere. Price 50 cents. Published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia.

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EDWARD MITCHELL.

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FOR SUPERVISOR,

JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.

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Eighth District, (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,)

FOR CONGRESS,

COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS. CHARLES S. SPENCER.

ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.

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REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS,

NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards,

WILLIAM A. DARLING.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

For Member of Assembly,

NORMAN STRATTON.

AT A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES to the Constitutional Union Congressional Convention of the Ninth Congressional District, held on SATURDAY EVENING, the 27th October, 1866, Mr. Joseph S. Peacock, of the Nineteenth Ward, in the chair, and Chas. L. Thatcher, of the Twenty-second Ward, as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Lewis that we proceed to nominate a candidate for Congress, and that a majority vote be required to elect, was carried. David S. Jackson, Fernando Wood and Wm. A. Darling were nominated.

On motion, those Wards whose delegation was not full, be allowed to cast a full vote; carried. Messrs. Lewis and Northrup were appointed tellers. After several ineffectual ballots, Hon. Fernando Wood was nominated; the ballot stood 10 for Wood and 5 for Darling. The nomination of Mr. Wood was then declared unanimous.

Ebbitts, of the Twelfth; Northrup, of the Nineteenth, and Ulrich, of the Twenty-second, were appointed to wait on Mr. Wood and tender him the nomination.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

JOSEPH S. PEACOCK, Chairman.

CHAS. L. THATCHER, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION CONVENTION. A meeting of the above Association will be held at No. 114-116 East 13th-st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at which the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and E. W. DODGE will address the meeting.

BENJ. GICQUEL, B. MERRITT, President.

JOHN DONNELLY, Secretary.

UNION COUNTY AND JUDICIARY CONVENTION.—The delegates to this Convention are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the rooms corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct 30, at 7½ o'clock.

E. S. LAWSON, Chairman.

CHARLES H. HALL, ROBERT B. BOYD, } Secretaries.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE—A meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7½ o'clock. By order.

THOMAS B. ASTEN, Chairman.

CHAS. H. HALL, H. H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.

UNION, VETERANS, AND PEOPLES' nomination, Seventh Congressional District, 11th and 17th Wards. For member of Congress, GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION nomination for Congress, 5th District, 7th, 10th, [illegible] Wards, [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MINOR PROPHETS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY: THE MINOR PROPHETS; WITH NOTES CRITICAL, EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL, DESIGNED FOR BOTH PASTORS AND PEOPLE. BY REV. HENRY COWLES. 1 vol., 12vo., 434 pages. $2 25.

From Prof. John Morgan, D. D., Oberlin College.

I regard this Commentary as a very valuable addition to our aids for the study of the Word of God—good for the Bible-class teacher, and good for every Christian.

From Rev. Dr. S. Wolcott, Cleveland.

I believe that the publication of the work will be welcomed by all reverent students of the Bible, and that it will be found, both by the learned and the unlearned, a valuable help to the fuller understanding of the portion of the sacred oracles to which it relates.

From Prof. Hitchcock, Union Seminary.

Prof. Cowles is certainly a man of exact and full scholarship, entirely competent to the work he has undertaken; and equally certain is it that the work he has undertaken is needed.

D. A. & Co. have just published:

ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. A Manual. By ALEXANDER BAIN, M. A. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 75.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

MARSHALL'S PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS beg to announce that they have arranged with the eminent engraver and painter, Mr. WM. E. MARSHALL, for the publication of his line-engraved portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

This engraving is after Mr. Marshall's own painting, and is executed in pure line. It is the largest head ever engraved in this manner, and is by far the best engraving ever executed in America, and will take its place among the few great works which lineal art has given to the world.

The publishers, however, do not put this portrait of Mr. Lincoln before the public simply as a fine work of art, for it possesses the still greater value of being a true likeness of the Martyred President, representing him in his best aspects, and in a manner so different from all others that it may be considered essentially Mr. Marshall's own. The publishers believe it will be accepted as the standard portrait of Mr. Lincoln, and as grounds for that belief they invite attention to the hearty commendations it has received from persons who knew Mr. Lincoln intimately, all expressing thorough satisfaction with it in this regard.

The publishers respectfully invite attention to the following, as among the many commendations bestowed upon the picture:

From Robert T. Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25, 1866.

W. E. Marshall, Esq.:

SIR: I have seen a copy of your engraving of my father's portrait, published by Ticknor & Fields, and I take pleasure in testifying to its excellence as a likeness. I cannot suggest any improvement.

Yours, very truly, ROBT. T. LINCOLN.

From Mr. Herndon, Mr. Lincoln's Law Partner, in Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28, 1866.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Sirs: I have known President LINCOLN for a period of quite thirty years—twenty years of which he and myself were law partners in this city. It has been my pleasure to study the man, physically and mentally, especially since 1854, when he fairly commenced looming up in the nation. I have seen and been with him in every mood, and under almost all conditions of human life, and his form and features are deeply impressed on my memory. Mr. William E. Marshall's engraved portrait of him has been shown me, published by your house, and I have studied the picture sufficiently long to form an opinion of it. If art is the expression of an idea embodied in fact, which at once translates itself to the intelligent observer, then this picture is a work of the highest art. The organs and features of the face are almost exact—are true to nature. In this portrait the artist has caught Mr. LINCOLN in kindness, tenderness and reflection combined—and, in my humble judgment, this is the best portrait of Mr. LINCOLN I have seen. As a work of high art it will take its proper place among the finest in America. Those who never had the pleasure of seeing the original may rest assured that the expression of organ and feature and mood of the man are well caught, expressed and preserved. I am pleased to know you are soon to make the picture public, through its, I hope, universal sale.

Yours truly, W. H. HERNDON.

From the Poet, Whittier.

AMESBURY, Mass., 9th month, 1st day, 1866.

It was never my privilege to know ABRAHAM LINCOLN personally, and his various pictures have more or less failed to satisfy my conception of him. They might be, and probably were, what are called "good likenesses," so far as outline and detail were concerned, but to me they always seemed to lack one great essential of an entire portrait—the informing spirit of the man within. This I find in Marshall's portrait. The old harsh lines and unmistakable mouth are there, without flattery or compromise, but over all and through all the pathetic sadness, the wise simplicity and tender humanity of the man are visible. It is the face of the speaker at Gettysburgh and the writer of the second Inaugural. The eminently successful artist deserves the thanks of all who love and honor the memory of LINCOLN.

J. G. WHITTIER.

From Senator Sumner.

SENATE CHAMBER, July 17, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I congratulate you upon your success in the engraved portrait of President LINCOLN. As a work of art it will take its place among those rare productions not to be forgotten. As a portrait it will always be valued, as presenting the original in his most interesting expression, where gentleness and sympathy unite with strength. I think that I cannot err in predicting for it general favor among all who love art or venerate the name of our martyred President. I am sure that many will look upon it with grateful enthusiasm.

Very faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

WILLIAM E. MARSHALL, Esq.

From the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 18, 1866.

SIR: Your engraved portrait of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, has been carefully examined, and is regarded by me as a beautiful likeness of that great and good man. In many respects it represents his living expression with more accuracy than any other that has come under my observation.

As one who knew and loved him, I rejoice that you have so well succeeded in your effort, by a work of art, in preserving the memory of his countenance, and enabling the world to know what manner of man he was.

Your obedient servant, EDWIN M. STANTON.

W. F. MARSHALL, Esq.

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NEW-YORK CENTRAL COMPANY.—The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified not to send their proxies to any person to be used at the coming election of Directors, in supporting the present direction. It is in contemplation to call a meeting of the stockholders at an early day, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to protect their interest.

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OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 10th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of Georgia to exchange 7 per cent. GEORGIA STATE BONDS, secured by mortgage on Western and Atlantic Railroad, for past due coupons, payable in New-York, of the following issues, viz.:

Act of Jan. 12, 1852, to Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,030, $15 each.

Act of Feb. 27, 1856, to Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,260, $15 each.

Act of 1839, Sterling 5 per cent. Bonds, Coupons £12 10 shillings each.

Coupons payable in Georgia, and past due Bonds will be funded in like manner by JOHN JONES, Treasurer, at Milledgeville.

R. H. LOWRY, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 341, 127, 195, 402, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 150, 311, 212, 276, 512, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 4 Exchange-place.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON the following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit: Toledo and Wabash second mortgage bonds, Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds, Great Western second mortgage bonds, Quincy and Toledo first mortgage bonds, Illinois and Southern Iowa second mortgage bonds. A. BOODY, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCK.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 30 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held as above on FRIDAY, Nov. 2; polls will be open from 12½ to 1½ o'clock P. M.

ALEX. GRANT, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Oct. 12, 1866. WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company to-day, Mr. Joseph L. Townsend was unanimously elected Secretary.

GEO. HODGSDON, President.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
NEWARK, Oct. 29, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of November, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York. ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—[illegible] and upward, payable on demand [illegible], by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

COMMISSIONER [illegible] MASSACHUSETTS [illegible] 5 [illegible] Room [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	113⅛	113¾	June, 7-30.........	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, '81 ...	113⅜	114	July, 7-30.........	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62..	114⅜	114⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110⅜	110⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65..	110⅞	111⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	115⅛
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108⅝	108⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	114⅛
10-40 Registered.	99⅞	100⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅞	100⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold.............	146⅜	146⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅛
August, 7-30.....	106⅛	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	109¾

JOS. H. RICHARDS,
Late of the *Independent* and the *Nation*, New-York.

RICHARDS & KEAN,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Orders for the purchase or sale of State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Gold and Silver Coin promptly executed, for the usual commission.

D. W. KEAN,
Late with Scripps, Preston & Kean, Chicago, Ill.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

TROY SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

TROY, Oct. 22, 1866.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, falling due on the 1st of November, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of Messrs. Condict, Jennings & Co., Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Treasurer.

GREENSBOROUGH, Md., Oct. 23, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY,
No. 29 WALL-ST.,
Oct. 25, 1866.

AT THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, JOHN H. PRENTICE was elected President, in the place of Robert W. Russell, and W. P. PRENTICE was elected Secretary, in the place of Wm. P. Arnold.

By order of the Board.

W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 25, 1866.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees of the Sensenderfer Mining Company have declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of September, payable at their office Nov. 1, 1866, to stockholders of record that day. Transfer books closed from Oct. 24 to Nov. 2, 1866.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer,
No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable, less Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next, at this office.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 5th day of November next.

A. BOODY, President.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the month of October inst., payable on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on Friday, 26th inst., and reopened on Saturday, Nov. 3. By order,

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Oct. 16, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of Nov. 2.

WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of November next, free of United States Government tax.

The transfer-books will be closed on Monday, the 22d instant. By order

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the first of November. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of Government tax.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit. WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medal &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A branch establishment in New-Orleans, under the firm of

WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.

Mr. ED. H. BUCKNER has been admitted a partner in our houses here and in New-Orleans.

JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. MORRISON & CO., this day expires by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.

EDWARD MORRISON,
ANDREW SOHER,
JOSEPH SOHER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership, under the firm name of SMITH & RUTGERS, for the transaction of a general banking and stock brokerage business, at No. 36 Broad-st.

GRANVILLE B. SMITH,
Late of United States Sub-Treasury.
C. J. RUTGERS,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of WM. S. HALE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. S. HALE,
JAMES P. HOLMES, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MOSHER & READ for the purpose of conducting the business of hotel-keeping at the St. Denis Hotel, corner Broadway and 11th-st.

A. T. MOSHER.
C. H. READ.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition to the trade at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

NOUVEAUTE

DE

LONDON AND PARIS.

NOW OPENING

MAGNIFICENT

FURNISHING GOODS,

WINDSOR SCARFS,

DOG-SKIN DRIVING GLOVES,

DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

SILK UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SCARF PINS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.

An extensive and magnificent variety of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be duplicated on this Continent, will be found at

POPULAR PRICES,

AT

UNION ADAMS',

No. 637 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Also LOW-PRICED LACES and EMBROIDERIES in great variety of new designs.

And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.

Also Low-priced DRESS SILKS, just received.

And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS,

GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,

COLLARS, &C.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—UNDER-CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, SUITS for CHILDREN, &c., &c.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, BASQUINES, CLOAKINGS, &c.

And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, QUILTS, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.

Also at store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

MANY NEW FABRICS IN DRESS GOODS.

VICTORIA WOOL, $1 25 less than gold cost.

RAYE DEUTELLES POPLIN,
RAYE EUGENIE POPLIN,
RAYE TAFFETAS POPLIN,

Being entirely new, and not to be found in any other Establishment in the City.

PLAIN SILK and WOOL VELOURS, from 75c. to $2.

PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS and VELOURS, from 90c. to $2 50, all of which have been bought at the recent Auction Sale, and are fully 25 per cent. BELOW THE MARKET VALUE.

A full line of PLAIN SILKS, from $1 90 to $6.

MOURNING STOCK LARGELY REPLENISHED: one case more of BIARRITZ and AMELINES, 2 yards wide, at $3, worth $[illegible].

ALSO,

Large additions to our CLOTH AND DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENTS.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

CLOAKS FOR WINTER.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK, 25 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else in the City.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50. FORMER PRICE, $3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, $2 00. FORMER PRICE, $4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, $2 50. FORMER PRICE, $4 50.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $3 00. FORMER PRICE, $5 00.

EXTRA ALL WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

The decline in Blankets has been very great.

WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 28c. FORMER PRICE, 40c.
FINE & WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c. FORMER PRICE 50c.

HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.

These Flannels are just in from auction.

ALSO BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

FINE MUSLINS, 12½c. FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 22c.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On Alpacas and Merinoes from 20c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.,

Will offer the following "decided bargains," purchased at auction on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week:

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

Black gros de rhines at $1, $1 25 to $2.
Gros grain silks at $1 50, $1 75 to $2 50.
Lyons taffetas at $1 75, $2, $2 50 to $4.
Colored silks, the new shades, at $1 50 to $2 50,
Evening silks, in the choicest colors, from $2 to $3 75.

FRENCH MERINOES AND POPLINS.

Fine French merinoes at 75c., sold recently at $1 25.
Lupin's 5-4 French merinoes only $1, sold recently at $1 50.
Lupin's 6-4 French merinoes only $1 25, sold recently at $1 87½.
Paris poplins, all wool, only 75c., sold recently at $1 25.
Empress cloths, very choice colors, only $1, worth $1 50.
Colored and black alpacas at 30c., 35c., 37½c., 40c. to 60c.
6-4 double twilled English merinoes at 50c., 55c., 62½c.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Striped and plaid mohairs at 25c., 29c., 31c., 35c. to 50c.
Black and white all-wool plaids, double fold, at 50c., worth 85c.
Tartan plaids, all wool, double fold, only 55c., worth 7 shillings.
Silk stripe and plaid poplins, only 60c. and 65c., very rich styles.
Bright plaid poplins at 50c., 55c. and 60c. per yard.
6-4 bright plaid poplins at 75c. to $1 50 per yard.
Empress cloths, French poplins, alpacas, &c., &c.

Also,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

A large stock bombazines, merinoes, epilingline poplins.

A large assortment of Paris skirtings, very handsome styles, at 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 per yard.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

All the new styles and colors, from $2 to $5 each.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

English Tapestry Brussels, $1 65 per yard; Crossley's, $1 90; Crossley's Extra Super, $2; All-wool Ingrains, 75c.; Super All-wools, $1 to $1 25. The largest assorted stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Window-shades, &c., to be found.

Our stock of FURNITURE is more varied and extensive than any other house in the Union.

30,000 Pairs English BLANKETS at wholesale and retail, for 30 days only, at 40 per cent. less than last month's prices, at Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., cor. 8th-av.

H. O. FARRELL.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have made large additions to their popular stocks of FANCY SILKS AT VERY LOW PRICES, viz.:

At $1 per yard, value $1 50.
At $1 25 per yard, value $1 75.
At $1 50 per yard, value $2.

ALSO,

RICH DRESS SILKS

at $4 per yard, value $6,

Notwithstanding the high price of gold.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Will continue this week the sale of

PARIS MADE CLOTH AND VELVET, CLOAKS, SACQUES, AND PALETOTS,

From $12 each upward, being

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.

Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices,

AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

1,000 DOZEN AT $1 25.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; also, a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery at low prices.

W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, BORDERED shawls, with plain middles, filled up squares; elegant long.

J. RUSSELL,
No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Third door below Amity.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACES,

PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

HEMMED,

INITIAL,

EMBROIDERED,

PLAIN and

COLORED BORDERED

HANDKERCHIEFS,

IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES.

LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'

UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"CHEILLESY"

CELEBRATED KID GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

PLUSH LINED,

SILK,

BUCK,

CLOTH,

CASTOR and

DOGSKIN.

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT.

SCARFS,

CRAVATS,

TIES,

MUFFLFS,

LINEN COLLARS,

AND CUFFS, &c.

WOVEN and HAND-MADE WORSTED CLOAKS,

PETTICOATS, HOODS, JACKETS,

SONTAGS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

VELVETS.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH

ROYALS AND UNCUT,

AND BLACK AND COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ALL OF OUR CELEBRATED MAKE,

(A. C. & C.)

JOBBERS OF MILLINERY GOODS,

AND MANUFACTURERS

WILL FIND THIS STOCK WELL WORTHY OF

THEIR INSPECTION.

CLOAKS, VELVETS,

IN ALL WIDTHS, AND UP TO THEIR USUAL

HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

RICH AND MEDIUM-PRICED

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Are now offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To purchasers of

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

IN

FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,

(Plain, Plaid, and Figured.)

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

MERINOES,

OTTOMAN VELOURS,

MERINO AND SCOTCH WOOL DRESS AND

CLOAKING PLAIDS,

WINSEY'S "PRINTED CASHMERE ROBES DE

CHAMBRES."

PLAIN AND FIGURED DELAINES, ALPACAS,

&c., &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY AND VERY LOW PRICES.

Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

NEW INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

2 CASES INDIA CAMELS-HAIR

SHAWLS,

IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

Which will be on exhibition on MONDAY, Oct. 29.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

RICH SILKS

FOR

WEDDINGS, RECEPTION AND

PROMENADE,

IN ALL THE

MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES

AND

COLORINGS,

"FAILLES,"

"CHENE AND GOLD

EMBROIDERED ROBES,"

"MOIRE ANTIQUES.

PLAIN BROCADE AND CHINE,"

SATINS,

WHITE AND COLORED VELVETS,

&c., &c.,

JUST RECEIVED.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT

THAT THE

PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE

NEW-YORK HERALD

Wrote about, and described so beautifully a few weeks ago, is now for sale at my store.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT GAYNOR'S.

WE ARE OPENING THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

CORSETS

AND

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Of the NEWEST DESIGNS and SHAPES ever offered in the UNITED STATES. We invite ladies to look through our stock, whether they want to buy or not.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other in this City.

AT BLUXOME'S.

FALL STYLES.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS,

BUGLE GIMPS,

BUGLE GALOONS,

BUGLE ORNAMENTS,

BUGLE BUTTONS.

KID GLOVES,

CORSETS,

ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES OF

BONNET FRAMES.

T. BLUXOME,

NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,

Between 25th and 26th sts.

BLANKETS. COMFORTABLES.

BEDDING AND MATRESSES.

BLANKETS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We now have in store a very large STOCK of BLANKETS, consisting in part of the following:

FINE CRIB, BERTH, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 SIZES, that we are offering at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES;

altogether comprising one of the BEST STOCKS, and of every DESIRABLE STYLE in MARKET from the COMMONEST to the VERY BEST quality. Also, BROWN AND BLUE GRAY in all the VARIOUS SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

TOWELS AND TOWELING, NAPKINS DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASK, QUILTS, SHEETING, SHEETS, AND PILLOW-CASES, on hand and made to order. FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS.

FEATHERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON FURNITURE,

BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT STANDS, PIANO AND STORE STOOLS.

Iron Beadsteads made to order for public institutions and private use. All those in want of Blankets, Bedding, &c., buyers for hotels, boarding-houses and public institutions, are invited to examine our stock and prices.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER IN THE CITY.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,

GREAT BARGAINS

IN RICH DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 29, the

GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,

having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week the

RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS,

at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also,

SHAWLS,

the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

in VELVET and ASTRACAN CLOTHS of all colors.

Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

CARPETS, VERY LOW FOR CASH.

A large assortment, foreign and domestic.

E. F. MANY & CO., No. 6 4th-av.

DRY GOODS

AT POPULAR PRICES.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
CURTAIN LACES,
MUSLINS,
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK and
REAL LACE GOODS,
LADIES UNDERCLOTHING,
FRENCH and GERMAN CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S HOOP SKIRTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES,
FANCY GOODS and
LADIES' TOILET ARTICLES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, GAITERS, &c.,
WORSTED and
WOOLEN SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, HOODS, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S

DESCHAMP'S

DESCHAMP'S

OUR WELL KNOWN BRAND OF KID GLOVE,
NOW THE MOST POPULAR IN THE CITY.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
66 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH 6TH-AVS.,
204 AND 206 6TH-AV.

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

WHITNEY, MERINO, AND BATH.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, FRENCH BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINOES, PARASINES, a new article; CRAPE CLOTH, 2 yards wide; COLORADO CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, OTTOMAN CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, CRAPE EUGENES, IRISH POPLINS, very elegant; BLACK SILKS, unusually cheap; BLACK and WHITE STRIPED SILK, BLACK and WHITE STRIPED and PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, 3-4 and 6-4; DELAINES, handsome goods; QUEEN'S CLOTH, $5 and $6 per dress.

Black Alpacas, 62½c., worth 87½c.
Black Alpacas, 75c., worth $1.
Black Alpacas, 87½c., worth $1 12½.
Black Alpacas, $1, worth $1 37½.

BONNETS, a superb stock; SHAWLS, in great variety.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VAILS, GLOVES, &c.

N. B.—One case of BALMORAL CLOTH, 75 inches wide, a beautiful article, $10 per dress.

Full suits made up in a few hours.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT KINSEY'S, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

SELLING OFF, THE ENTIRE STOCK, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

$50,000 WORTH EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, VELVETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, DRESS-GOODS.

1,500 REMNANTS VELVETS AND RIBBONS.
2,000 REMNANTS SILK TRIMMINGS.

HEAVY LOSS ON GLOVES.

LOTS OF GLOVES, 6c., 10c., 12½c.
LOT OF BERLIN-LINED GLOVES, 15c.
LADIES' ENGLISH RINGWOOD GLOVES, 25c.
LADIES' FINE WOOL-LINED GLOVES, 20c.
LADIES' FINE CLOTH GLOVES, 15c., 25c.
ALL OUR DOLLAR GLOVES REDUCED TO 50c.
GENTS' FINE BLACK MITTENS, 25c.
GENTS' ENGLISH RINGWOOD GLOVES, 25c.
LOTS OF GENTS' GLOVES, 12½c. to 25c.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES REDUCED TO $1. EMPRESS KID GLOVES REDUCED TO 50c.

30,000 PAIRS HOSIERY TO BE SOLD THIS WEEK.

CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOL HOSE, 6c.
MISSES' FINE ENGLISH MERINO, 20c.
MISSES' COTTON HOSE, 1c. UP.
HEAVY ALL-WOOL RIBBED, 25c.
LADIES' BLEACHED HOSE, 25c.
LADIES' HEAVY MERINO HOSE, 22c.
GENTS' WOOL HALF-HOSE, 15c., 20c.
GENTS' HALF HOSE, 1c., 12½c., 15c.

500 BALMORALS, VERY LOW.
LOT LINEN TOWELS.
LOT LINEN TOWELING.

LOT OF DRESS-GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
MUST BE SOLD, DRESS-GOODS, 10c., 12c., 15c. YARD.

MUST BE SOLD.

LADIES' AND MISSES' WOOL HOODS, 25c.
LADIES' EXTRA QUALITY SONTAGS, 75c.
LADIES' HEAVY BREAKFAST-SHAWLS, 94c.
NUBIAS, SCARFS, LEGGINGS, &c.,

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
GREAT SACRIFICE ON VELVETS THIS WEEK.

LOT SILK VELVETS, 3c. YARD.
LOT SILK VELVETS, 6c. YARD.
LOT SILK VELVETS, 10c. YARD.
LOT SILK VELVETS, 12½c. YARD.

1,000 PIECES VELVET.

LOT SILK VELVETS, 10c. PIECE.
LOT SILK VELVETS, 15c. PIECE.
LOT SILK VELVETS, 20c. PIECE.
LOT SILK VELVETS, 25c. PIECE.
LOT SILK VELVETS, 31c. PIECE.
LOT SILK VELVETS, 37½c. PIECE.
LOT SILK VELVETS, 50c. PIECE.
LOT SILK VELVETS, 63c. PIECE.
LOT SILK VELVETS, 75c. PIECE.
LOT SILK VELVETS, $1 PIECE.

MUST BE SOLD.
STORE TO LET.

100,000 YARDS FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS.
LOTS OF SILK FRINGES, 1c., 3c., 6c., 10c.
WIDE FRINGES, VELVET HEADINGS, 6c., 10c.
RICH CHENILLE FRINGES, 10c.
RICH SILK BALL TRIMMINGS, 10c.
RICH PLUSH TRIMMINGS, 6c., 10c., 12½c.
RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS, 1c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c.

THIS LOT OF TRIMMINGS IS REDUCED TO LESS THAN ONE-QUARTER THEIR VALUE.

75,000 YARDS RIBBONS, 3c. YARD, UP.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
5,000 YARDS SILK GIMPS, ALL COLORS, 3c. YARD.
LOTS OF NEEDLE-WORK, LACES, &c., &c.
30,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, EVERY KIND, 4c. to $3.
SUSPENDERS, NECKTIES, SCARFS, &c., &c.
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES, STRAW AND FELT.
FANCY GOODS,
PINS AND NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
LARGE SPOOLS SILK, 1c.
HOOKS AND EYES, 1c CARD.
CLARK'S GENUINE 200-YARD COTTON, 6c.
LOTS OF BUTTONS LESS THAN COST.
LOT VERY FINE HAIR-NETS, 5c.
LOTS OF OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

OUR PREPARATIONS TO

REMOVE TO OUR NEW STORE,

(Now in course of construction,)

COMPEL US TO REDUCE OUR PRESENT STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND CARPETING

To the lowest possible amount.

CONSEQUENTLY WE NOW OFFER

Our large stock of plain, colored and black silks, yard wide Lyons silk; velvet for cloaks; plaid, figured and plain poplins; plain and printed merinoes, Scotch wool and gala plaids, Empress cloths, reps, Ottoman cloths, cashmeres, delaines, alpacas; plain, opera and printed flannels, cloths and cassimeres, cloaks and cloakings, Scotch and American wool, broche and cashmere shawls, blankets and flannels, French, English and American calicoes and ginghams, white goods and linens of all kinds, Marseilles quilts, toilet covers, Balmoral skirts, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, bleached and unbleached muslins, tickings, Canton flannels, furniture and apron German checks; also carpeting, oil-cloth, window-shades, rugs, mats, embroidered and embossed table and piano covers, and all other goods, at very low prices, for THIRTY DAYS.

GEORGE KEYES,
No. 349 8th-av., near 28th-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AT RETAIL.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS

in great variety.

Merino, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Half-hose,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,

Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves.

NOVELTIES IN SCARFS AND TIES,

Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas,

Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs, &c.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

at the shortest notice,

AT NO. 41 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF PEARL-ST.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT TO BE SOLD,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

500 Embroidered sets, $1 50; warranted worth $3.
725 Embroidered sets, $2; warranted worth $4.
640 Embroidered sets, $2 50; warranted worth $5.
580 Embroidered sets, $3; warranted worth $6.

ALSO, JOB LOTS OF

CLUNY LACES, POINT LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES, THREAD LACES,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFURES,
TOGETHER WITH A FINE

selection of Undergarments, Chemises, Nightgowns and Drawers, and Infants' outfits ready made and manufactured at short notice.

Dressmaking by experienced artists.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, New-York.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

PARIS AND VIENNA BROCHE, CASHMERE AND CHAINE LAINE SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE. OPEN CENTRE AND PARIS BORDER INDIA CASHMERE AND PARIS LONG SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.

Scotch and Berlin Wool Shawls, long and square.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS

LACE CURTAINS,

TAMBOUR,
APPLIQUE,
NOTTINGHAM.

A FINE ASSORTMENT.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON AND CO.,

No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

M. ROBERTS, Jr., & CO., NO. 181 8TH-AV.

Will offer the coming week special bargains in their domestic departments.

Very best delaines, 25c. Best American prints, 1s. 6d. Heavy Canton flannel, 22c. and 25c. Good white wool flannel, 25c. and 28c. Five cases extra heavy Shaker flannel, 62½c., worth $1. 300 pairs all wool blankets, at $5; former price, $8.

Fine qualities at equally low prices.

Good white muslin, 16c., 18c. and 20c. Extra heavy, yard wide, 25c. Wamsutta muslin, only 40c. Good Balmoral skirts, $1 75.

Five cases Bruner's extra quality skirts, $2 to $1 50.

Together with a large assortment of cloakings, cassimeres, table linen, tickings, hosiery, &c., &c., at least 20 per cent. below manufacturer's price.

M. ROBERTS, Jr., & CO., No. 181 8th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

FROM AUCTION.

Black and colored silk bonnet velvets at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, and upward.

Rep, corded, gros de Afrique and plain silks, cheap.

Bonnet and trimming ribbons. Prices down.

Millinery laces, cluny, guipure and Valenciennes, under regular prices.

Hosiery, gloves, embroideries, collars, cuffs, sleeves and sets, bargains.

New willow and ostrich feathers every morning.

Examine our stock of flowers.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO.,

NO. 181 8TH-AV.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Having in addition to our already extensive and select stock of Dress Goods, made large purchases at last week's auction sales, we are prepared to offer still greater bargains in this department, such as

LUPIN'S French MERINOES and EMPRESS CLOTHS, at $1 and $1 25, worth $1 75 and $1 50.

LUPIN'S extra quality BOMBAZINES, at $1 50; worth $2.

DOUBLE WIDTH OTTOMAN REPS, at 72½c.; well worth $1.

Three cases Black and Colored ALPACAS, from 28c. upward.

Plain and Plaid French POPLINS In great variety, cheap.

SCOTCH WOOL and GALA PLAID in all the high colors.

VALOURS, CRAPES, POIT DE CHERRIE, PARAMATTAS, CASHMERES, &C.,

Together with many other styles of popular goods much below jobber's prices.

M. ROBERTS, JR. & CO., No. 181 8th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Our Trimming Department is worthy inspection.

Buttons, Ornaments, Bugle Gimps, Fringes, Drops, Cloak Sets, &c., &c., in endless variety.

Stock of Black and Colored Silk Ribbon Velvets, well assorted and cheap.

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts and Corsets, cheapest in the City.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Felt, Beaver, Velvet and Straw Hats, Bonnets and Turbans, in every style and shape, as usual, under everybody's price.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

We sell cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces.

Call at Grand-st. Cheap Store.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

We have received large additions to our silk department for this week, in Plain, Plaid and Figured Silks

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Rich plain and corded black Silks

Much below gold prices.

Also several large invoices of

Paisley and Broche Shawls,

Scotch Plaid, Square and Long Wool Shawls,

Together with a large assortment of

Sacques, Circulars, Basquines, &c.,

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

Ready made and to order, fully 30 per cent. below cost of importation.

M. ROBERTS, Jr., & CO.,
No. 181 8th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations from 1st Jan., 1867, to 30th June, 1867, viz:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire;
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts;
BROOKLYN, New-York;
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania;
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia;
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia;
MOUND CITY, Illinois;
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one-and-a-fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one-and-a-fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound of sperm candles, or one-and-one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one-and-a-half pound of tallow, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the coffee good Rio, the sugar good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.

——, 186–.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles, will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The two hundred and forty Collection Districts are distributed into five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on the 21st inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense and Government tax at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereat*, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Four coils 2-inch Manilla rope, 49,693 pounds iron, ½x12 inches, length not less than 30 feet 6 inches; 60 feet 6-inch iron water-pipe, to stand Ridgewood pressure; 1 Tie 6x6 inches; 1 quarter turn, 6 inches; 1 sleeve 6 inches, and 1 6-inch gate; 400 lin. feet, 15-16-inch iron chain, short links, best crown; 50,000 hard-burnt brick; 10,000 face brick; 35,000 Albany plank, 1½-inch; 4,000 cubic yards angular stone for filling; 186 boxes I. C. tin; 35 boxes double thick glass, 10x14 inches.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

15,000 hard-burnt bricks; 2,600 pounds red lead, dry; 1,000 pounds white lead in oil; 5 barrels paraffine varnish, (black,) and 1 barrel paraffine spirits, Page, Kidder & Co.; 36 sheets 12-pound copper; 190 sheets braziers' copper; 13-pound sheets, 30 inches wide, 60 inches long; 6 Gaylord's pipe couplings; 14 pairs Gaylord's hose couplings, with clamps for rubber hose; 8 Gaylord's hydrant connections, to suit yard hose.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

250 pounds copper wire, No. 13; 114 bolts cotton canvas, Nos. 2 to 10; 256 pounds flax twine; 165 gallons lamp oil; 999 feet wire rope, for stays and guys.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

25 barrels crude turpentine.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, *with further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, October, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for COOPERING PACKING BOXES at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City, from Nov. 1, next to Nov. 1, 1867, the contractor to furnish hoops, nails, &c., and to be prepared to cooper any and all boxes at the shortest notice.

Bidders will state the number of boxes they can cooper per day, and the price per box.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder they will enter into bond for the faithful performance of the work.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Coopering," and addressed to

BT. BRIG.-GEN. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quarter Master-Gen., U. S. A.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturers.

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.

Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Under the instruction of

SIGNOR JOS. BORRA,

AT

No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., Prof. Borra having for the greater accomodation of his pupils secured the exclusive occupancy of the above augible rooms, and will be there daily to receive calls from 2 till 9 P. M.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.

Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.

Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.

The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,

REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

NO. 63 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.,

is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for business or college.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

PARISIAN FRENCH.

MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY

has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

E. FISTON'S SCHOOL,

Formerly C. D. Morris',

No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES begin MONDAY, Oct. 29, at No. 9 University-place. For gentlemen, from 8½ to 9½ A. M.; for ladies, from 10 to 11 A. M. and for ladies and gentlemen together from 7½ to 8½ P. M. Call at these hours before Nov. 1, so as to benefit by the rudimentary exercises. A circular with recommendations from Profs. Agassiz, Guyot, Botta and others, and with testimonials addressed to Mr. Favarger by his classes, can be obtained through Post-office Box No. 6,128, New-York. A class will meet in Brooklyn between 5 and 6 if twenty subscribers address Mr. Favarger before Nov. 1.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise English, French and Latin.

A GREAT REDUCTION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY—Goldsmith's Permanship, Bookkeeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway. Notice—Pupils will be received prior to Nov. 1, for the term commencing on that day, at a reduction of nearly one-half. Particulars see circulars.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. TELLERING, No. 907 Broadway. Established 1852. All lessons private, individually; no illusory class lessons with adults. Also, Latin, German, Greek, English grammar.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

SCHOOL AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP—That now pays $133 a month. Address SCHOOL, Georgetown, D. C.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED AND HIGHLY EDucated tutor, with highest references, now engaged in families of the best standing, has a few vacant hours for pupils of either sex in the classics, mathematics and English branches; boys fitted for college. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 143 East 34th-st., New-York.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, having experience and the best references, wishes one or two pupils. Address HOWARD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, has a few hours for private pupils. Ladies whose education has been neglected will receive special care. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 3, Station G.

A LADY DEVOTING HERSELF THOROughly to the English branches, wishes a few pupils at their homes, and to read history and literature with young ladies. Address M., bookstore, No. 154 6th-av.

RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement: the English branches with music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station D.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS TO EDucate a girl and three boys on Staten Island; first class qualifications required. Address Box No. 5,455, Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY to teach French, who can bring good references. Address Post-office Box No. 213, Elizabeth, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

ANESTHETIC.—WE ARE PREPARED TO furnish free, CIRCULARS descriptive of our wonderfully improved laughing gas, for extracting teeth. The loathsome practice of breathing the gas from a rubber bag in which the expressed carbon from the lungs is reinhaled over and over again, causing ugly dreams and a racking sensation of the brain, is abolished. Come and see. BLAKENEY & HUBBARD, dentists, No. 103 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,550 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain; Laughing gas fresh daily; pivot teeth $1; beautiful set on silver $10; operations warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 135 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st. Sole Agents for Bodgett's celebrated Portable Ovens

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GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
HELVETIA....WEDNESDAY....Oct. 31
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY....Nov. 3
LOUISIANA....SATURDAY....Nov. 10
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....Cabin. $100 Steerage. $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 M.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA ARE REQUESTED to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 10½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 31st instant. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA....Nov. 7
PALMYRA....Nov. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Oct. 31
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Nov. 3
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Nov. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 3.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....Nov. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board [illegible] connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; [illegible] $6; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. Y. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Nov. 10.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA will follow Nov. 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents. No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 1,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 8.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IVES' PATENT LAMPS—PARIS 1867.

Our several inventions are protected by Letters Patent in all the important European countries, and (space having been alloted us) our Lamps will be exhibited at the
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
In anticipation of the demand then expected, we have determined to establish their manufacture in the several countries under the personal supervision of one of our partners, who will go from here early in January with tools, patterns, &c., necessary for the business.
With the view of immediately acquiring additional capital for the successful prosecution of the business abroad, we propose to dispose of a part of our interest in the patents for each country, and believe we can offer satisfactory inducements for investment to any one who will call and examine our improvements and the rapid growth of our business here, which our Lamps have been in use nearly two years with universal satisfaction, both in city and country. [See testimonial in circular.]
To Americans visiting the great Fair this affords an unusually favorable opportunity for a safe and lucrative investment, in which pleasure and profit may be combined, especially to any who contemplate a lengthy stay abroad and would like an active interest in a good business in one of the central cities. In no place is manufacturing more profitable than in Europe, the market of the world; and as the introduction of Petroleum is so constantly increasing, the best Lamps should follow wherever it goes. Call or send for circulars.
JULIUS IVES & CO., No. 49 Maiden-lane, New-York. Proprietors and Manufacturers.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $15,000 to $20,000 capital, in a well established business in one of the largest cities of the South; profits large; the offer of a silent partner entertained. Address M. S., Prescott House, N. Y.

$3,500.—A HALF INTEREST IN A good paying business; can be had for the above amount. No humbug. Address, for three days, WORKER, Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT FAMILY SUITES, WITH board, at No. 126 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, 4 children under 7 years of age, and two nurses, ten in all. Good board must be given, and the location must be west of Lexington-av. Terms must not exceed $450 per month, and reference given and required. A private family, where there are no other small children preferred. Address C., Box 131 New-York Post-office.

BOARD—WITH A LADY LIVING ALONE—A furnished room for a lady or gentleman willing to pay liberally for home comforts; respectable transient parties accommodated. No. 198 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class board and rooms connected, hot and cold water; also, a few day boarders; references exchanged. Apply at No. 202 West 23d-st., two doors from 7th-av.; stage and cars passing door.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartment to let, by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom on second floor front, and a room on third floor, in house No. 22 East 13th-st., to let to single gentlemen, without board; a small private family; house has water, gas, &c. References exchanged.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS rooms, with board, in West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required and given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 2 Pine-st.

A FRONT, BACKROOM AND HALL BED-room, second floor, communicating, to let, together or separately, with board; ample closets, bath, hot and cold water; good reference required, at 187 West 24th-st.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartment to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

LODGING ROOMS.—NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, Bowery and Bayard-st. Two hundred light rooms, with gas, 50 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single rooms, at the Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably. Watchman all night.

A VERY LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM, with or without board, may be had by a single gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, in a quiet family, at No. 28 University-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant room with board to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, AT NO. 26 WEST 4TH-ST. House first class; dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH-out board, at No. 13 East 16th-st. None but those willing to pay liberally need apply.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with board, can now be secured at the private residence of Dr. HENRY FENNER, South Orange, N. J.

TO LET.

NO. 170 FIFTH-AV.,
CORNER 22d ST.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE, FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT BOARD.

THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES WISHING to hire an elegant furnished establishment, of extra size, is called to the residence of one of our most respectable citizens, now in Europe; it consists of a double house, carriage house, stable and conservatory, with the plants, and is fully furnished, and opposite one of our public squares; the rent will be put to an approved tenant at $750 a month for the six winter months, or $7,500 for the year, including all furniture, &c. Apply to second desk, office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT NEW-TOWN, L. I., containing fifteen rooms, with stables, gardens and greenhouse, &c., complete; several acres of land, if wanted; five minutes' walk from depot; twenty-five minutes' ride by Flushing Railroad to 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point; churches of all denominations convenient; possession Nov. 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A VERY LARGE AND COMMODI-ous house, situated in West 18th-st., two doors from 5th-av.; house 27x70 feet, five stories high, and well arranged for the tenancy of a private family; or will be rented with its furniture, to June 1, to an approved tenant, at $750 a month. Apply at second desk at office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—A LARGE AND FINE basement office in the first-class building No. 155-57 Broadway.
Also, two offices on the fourth floor, very light and pleasant; cheap rents. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE HOUSE, with a bay window, overlooking Madison-square, fully furnished, to rent to a family without small children for the Winter or year. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET, A HAND-somely furnished house, with all the modern improvements, but ten minutes' walk of the depot; garden, stable, &c., attached. Apply to Mrs. R. C. TOWNSEND, Flushing, L. I.

FURNISHED HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS to let; 15 minutes' from City by Hudson River Railroad; house is very comfortably furnished; will be let from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1867; stable, &c., if required. Rent very low. Address B., Box No. 130 Times Office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Second, third and fourth floors, in a substantial corner-store on the west side of Broadway, near the New-York Hotel. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED, ELIGIBLY LO-cated house, near 5th-av.; rent, $250; one on Brooklyn Heights, $250; cottage near Jerome Park, $50.
STRICKLAND & WILLIAMS, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, TO May 1, 1867, a two-story house, barn and carriage-house; rent $100 per month. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

IN 4TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.—THE LOW-er part of a desirable house; also, in the same location, a suite of physician's offices. Address or apply at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, in quiet house, no children, furnished rooms with large closets; good neighborhood; near city cars. No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THREE-STORY DESIRABLE NEW house, marble mantles, gas, 53d-st., half way between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Apply to FREDERICK WESTBROOK, on premises.

A HOUSE FURNISHED NEW, WITH carpet and first-class furniture, made by J. T. C. Pickhardt, to be let immediately to a private family only. Apply to PICKHARDT, No. 167 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SUITE OF FUR-nished rooms to let, to one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 46 University-place.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COMPLETELY furnished house with stable and one acre of ground, from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1867. Address No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,186 BROADWAY, OR lease for sale, a bargain. Inquire of S. J. STIMSON, No. 52 Murray-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, an elegant house on 5th-av., at $1,000 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house in Myrtle-av., corner of Elm-st., Brooklyn, with 14 rooms. Apply to Mr. WETT, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TOP LOFT WANTED.—A GOOD-SIZED loft wanted immediately. Address, JONES, Box No. 183 Times Office.

A COTTAGE OR PART OF A HOUSE wanted, furnished or unfurnished, in the immediate vicinity of New-York. Address, stating terms, M., Rahway, N. J.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 50 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Monday, Oct.	22,	2 P. M.	Monday, Oct.	22,	6½ A. M.
Tuesday,	23,	2½ P. M.	Tuesday,	23,	7 A. M.
Wednesday,	24,	3 P. M.	Wednesday,	24,	7½ A. M.
Friday,	26,	6½ A. M.	Thursday,	25,	8 A. M.
Saturday,	27,	10 A. M.	Friday,	26,	10 A. M.
Tuesday,	30,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	29,	8½ A. M.
Wednesday,	31,	9½ A. M.	Tuesday,	30,	12 M.
			Wednesday,	31,	2½ P. M.

Cards in New-York Daily Times; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 Wall-st.; Lewis & Coriles, Druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st.; and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st.; or Home-Made Dining Saloon, No. 284 Greenwich-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW and C. VIBBARD will continue their regular trips to Nov. 1, making their last passage for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, leaving Desbrosses-st. daily at 7¼ and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

On the 10th of November I will issue a very extensive list of City and country property for sale or exchange, purposing to give it a free and large circulation; parties who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of having their property brought so prominently before the public, will please send me full description, lowest prices and terms of their dwellings, stores, tenements and country places. Intending to make the buying and selling of City lots a specialty, I solicit a full consignment. Property sent in after the 4th will not appear in this special catalogue. SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank buildings.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

S. W. BENEDICT.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.
TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NEWARK—WITH or without furniture. The house is situated on one of the best streets in the city; is new and in complete order; contains eleven rooms and good cellar; gas and water in the house. The lot is over 100 feet front on South-st., by 206 feet on New-Jersey Railroad-av. to Thomas-st., on which is a good barn, cow-stable and hennery, plenty of fruit and good garden. Three minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. depot, and only 30 minutes from New-York. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to A. T. GOODELL, No. 49 South-st. Would exchange for New-York property.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic brown-stone house No. 31 South 9th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of the ferries, being the residence of Wm. Wall, Esq.; the house is 32 by 70 feet, well arranged, built and finished in the very best manner by the owner for his own use, and is in complete order throughout; lot 50 by 100 feet; immediate possession can be had. For tickets to see the premises and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BERGEN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—A model cottage, large garden, carriage house, &c. $5,750; immediate possession. A commodious residence, with five lots in garden, $5,500. A two story and basement brick (has Passaic water, &c.) $5,000. A neat cottage, newly built, $2,800. Also, a number of first-class villas with from four to twenty lots each. JOHN H. PLATT, Opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

FOR SALE—AT HOLBROOK, ON THE LONG Island Railroad, a ten-acre farm, well improved; cottage, fine garden, fruit, &c.; price $2,500. Also, a new cottage, six rooms, nearly finished, opposite Post-office, for $1,150. Also, small unimproved farms, of five, ten and twenty acres each, at $25 per acre. Also village lots, from $15 to $25. For particulars call on W. WILSON, at Overton & Raymond's Dining Rooms, No. 5 7th-st., opposite Tompkin's Market, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, heater, &c.; house with 15 rooms, outbuildings, carriage-house, &c.; grounds 125 feet front, 175 feet rear and 550 feet deep, (about two acres;) possession Nov. 1. Price $18,500; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. RANDALL, No. 522 8th-av. Hours in store before 12 M.; at Elizabeth, after 2 P. M.
N. B.—Carpets, glasses, &c., if wanted.

A CHOICE HOUSE AND LOT IN JANE-st., $9,300; two lots in West 56th-st., $2,000 each; two lots with two dwellings and three-story factory, West 47th-st., $12,000; beautiful cottage and lot at Tompkinsville, five minutes' walk from ferry, half hour from New-York, $1,500; cottage and lot near ferry, Brooklyn, $2,300. Farms, all prices and locations; country seats, &c. W. H. MELICK, No. 21 Broadway.

DAIRY FARM ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—Valuable farm at Hyde Park, L. I., containing 229 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation; 12 miles from Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from station; houses and all buildings required for a farm of this size; the most convenient and productive farm on the island; will divide the farm if desired. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling-house, northwest corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; lot 40x125 feet; house 35 feet front on the avenue with spacious extension building in the rear; possession immediately; also the stable on south side of 30th-st., opposite the dwelling-house, 25x98:9 feet. Apply to Executors of W. W. DE FORREST, deceased, No. 82 South-st.

A CHOICE FARM AT MULFORD, NEAR Elizabeth, N. J., 80 acres, excellent buildings and fruits, $12,000; 75 acres, with good buildings, fruits, &c., near Plainfield, $8,500; 135 acres, good buildings, &c., near Summerville, $13,500; many other places, all locations and prices; a choice place at Long Branch, $5,000. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUA-ble piece of ground of 200 acres of land, situate 2 miles East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.:
East 39th-st., near Madison-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone; West 22d-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone; Gramercy Park, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, full front.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 27th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City.
House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUN-ty, N. Y., furnished or unfurnished, a beautiful place directly on the water, with fine dwelling, barn and gardener's cottage; all newly fitted up this Summer, and painted inside and out; in a perfectly healthy situation. Apply to P. C. CORNELL, office Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I., TER-minus of the Staten Island Railroad, a first-class cottage of ten rooms, now building, three minutes walk from depot and river; splendid river prospect; can keep a boat; plenty of fish, clams, oysters and game. Apply of the owner, No. 223 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED on Gramercy Park, an extra large and elegant house and stable, with extra-size lot, situated on one of the best corners of the Park. For full particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop full-sized house, with extra deep lot, No. 147 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will be sold with or without the furniture; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HARLEM PROPERTY, ON ALL the "Boulevards" and other choice avenues and streets; improved and unimproved lots in great variety; prices moderate; terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A NEW, stylish, well-built, two-story and attic French slate-roof house; 13 rooms, gas, marble mantels, &c.; first-class neighborhood, near depot. Apply to J. M. MEEKER.

FOR SALE—SOME CHEAP BUSINESS PROP-erty on 2d-av., near 35th-st. Also cheap property for investments, and some cheap private brown stone and other houses. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, with mirrors, carpets and parlor furniture; suitable for a moderate-sized family. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av., from 11 to 4 P. M.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Nine first-class stores, lying together, situate in the Third Ward; very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 109 West 14th-st., with stable in the rear; house very roomy and very substantially built; in perfect order; immediate possession; price $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property a handsome country seat at Peekskill; beautiful view of the Hudson River, healthy, convenient to cars and steamboats; terms low. Address B., Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEAT PLACE at Portchester, Westchester County; house has gas and closets; barn, carriage-house, fruit, &c.
P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON 4TH-AV., A large first-class English-basement house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A large piece, with first-class improvements. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A DARK ROAN mare and harness, handsome City made shifting-top light wagon and shifting-top light gig. Will be sold separately or together. Apply at the lumber-yard foot of West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND LIGHT express wagon. Apply to SIMPSON'S stables, No. 122 East 39th-st.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—SAVES EX-pense of under mattress; with top mattress luxury of spring bed; $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms, No. 213 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S RETURN ON MONDAY, NOV. 12.—Mr. Grau respectfully announces that after the conclusion of two weeks' engagement in BOSTON, Mme. RISTORI will return for a period of two weeks to New-York, and will give her SECOND SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS' DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK and TWO IN BROOKLYN, before her departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. During the season will be produced, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, PIA DE TOLOMEI AND DEBORAH.
SUBSCRIPTION Books now open at Chickering's, No. 652 BROADWAY. In Brooklyn, Mme. Ristori Thursday, Nov. 15 and 22.
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR will be produced Monday, NOV. 12.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON,
(Positively for one night only,)
At the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Oct. 29,
in his great character of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE, supported by the full company of the GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Reserved seats in Balcony, Parquet and Dress Circle $2, (two dollars). Family Circle, 75 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.
FAUST, FAUST.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MLLE. STELLA BONHEUR, (her first appearance.)
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI FOSCATI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI,
ELISIR ET AMORE.
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR BARAGLI. SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
GIORGIO RONCONI,
In his world-renowned character of Dr. Dulcamara.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

MADAME PAREPA'S SONGS.

As sung by that celebrated artiste at the Bateman Concerts.
"Coming, Coming Bye and Bye," words by J. H. McNaughton....40 cents.
"Happy Thoughts," or the new Home, Sweet Home, music by J. L. Hatton....50 cents.
"When we Went a Gleaning"....50 cents.
"Why was I Looking Out"....50 cents.
"Five O'clock in the Morning"....50 cents.
"Parted from Thee"....50 cents.
And many others. Sent by mail, postage paid.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

BATEMAN'S INAUGURAL CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1866.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
1. Overture—"Tannhauser"....Wagner
Orchestra.
2. Romanza—"Mari de Rudenz"....Donizetti
Signor FORTUNA.
3. Solo Violin—First Movement Concerto Militaire....Lipinski
Mr. CARL ROSA.
4. Romanza—"M'appari"—(Martha)....Flotow
Signor BRIGNOLI
5. Cavatina—"Bel Raggio"—(Semiramide)....Rossini
Mme. PAREPA.
6. Solo Piano—First Movement Concerto A Minor....Schumann
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
7. Cavatina—"Largo al factotum"—(Barbiere)....Rossini
Signor FERRANTI.
8. Duo—"Da quel di"—(Linda di Chamounix). Donizetti
Mme. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI.
PART SECOND.
1. Overture—"Jessonda"....Spohr
Orchestra.
2. Solo Violin—"Souvenir Haydn"....Leonard
Mr. CARL ROSA.
3. Duo—"Un Segreto"—(Cenerentola)....Rossini
Signori FERRANTI E. FORTUNA.
4. Romanza—"In terra ci divisero"....Donizetti
Signor BRIGNOLI.
5. Song—"The Nightingale's Trill"....Ganz
Mme. PAREPA.
6. Solo Piano—"Midsummer Night's Dream"....Liszt
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
7. Quatour—"Don Pasquale"....Donizetti
Mme. Parepa, Signori Ferranti, Fortuna E. Brignoli.
8. Torchlight March....Meyerbeer
Orchestra.
Conductor....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS
At the Piano....Mr. J. L. HATTON
Second Concert—Thursday Evening, Nov. 1.
Third Concert—Friday Evening, Nov. 2.
Grand Matinee—Saturday, Nov. 3, at 12. Tickets $1, with secured seat. The Grand Piano used at these Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons. Secured seats, $1 50. Entrance tickets, $1. To be had at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½. Concert at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

DRS. TRALL AND JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."

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Just arrived, and now on exhibition at all hours, a
RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
consisting of the following splendid specimens:
DWARF ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND, very small;
DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, only one in America in twenty-eight years;
ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, only one in the United States;
WHITE HIMMALAYAH MOUNTAIN BEAR, never before seen in this country;
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LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, BLACK SWANS, WHITE PEA COCKS, ASIATIC NYLGHAU, JAPANESE MASKIN SWAN, THIBET BEAR, MONKEYS, GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS, SPANISH MACAWS, and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.
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NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
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MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
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NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
Last week of Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON'S engagement.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON will appear three times this week, as follows:
TUESDAY, Oct. 30, as SHYLOCK, in Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE, and in his great Franco-German role of CORPORAL BONJOUR, in WIENER IN PARIS, (Viennese in Paris.) THURSDAY, Nov. 1, in his great character of RICHARD III. SATURDAY, Nov. 3, as HEINRICH, the German Poet, in LORBEERBAUM UND BETTELSTAB, oder DREI WINTER EINES DEUTSCHEN DICHTERS, (Laurel Tree and Beggar's Staff, or Three Winters of a German Poet.)

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STEEPLE CHASE RIDER.
DASHING HEROIC ACT.
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED EQUESTRIENNE.
JAMES E. COOKE
IN HIS PICTURES FROM PICKWICK.
THE SMALL PONIES,
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THE BOLD RIDERS.
THE MIRACULOUS GYMNASTS.
Concluding with the pantomime of the
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TO-MORROW (Monday,) Oct. 29—47th Performance.
M. HARTZ—THE PRINCE OF ILLUSION.
New Wonders and Miracles at each entertainment.
THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK,
THE WONDEROUS LIVING HEAD,
THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs $1; seats for sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE.—Doors open at 1½; commence at 2. A MYSTERY SHORTLY.

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West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS—COMEDY VAUDEVILLE.
FRENCH OPERA.
TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1866, at 7½ P. M., precisely,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
LE SONGE D'UNE NUIT D'ETE.
Comic Opera, in 3 act, by M. Ambroise Thomas.
Ticket Offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

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This new and elegant establishment, capable of accommodating 2,500 persons, will be opened to the public by the celebrated
BATEMEN CONCERT TROUPE,
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Parties desirous of engaging the above hall for first-class concerts or lectures only, will please apply to L. F. HARRISON, Manager.

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Also ROLLIN HOWARD every evening.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

A CONCERT OF MUSIC, UNDER THE direction of WM. BERGE, Musical Director, organist of St. Stephen's, will be given at the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 30th inst. He will be assisted by several eminent vocalists, together with a grand chorus from the Mendelssohn Union; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE TURF.

GRAND TROT AT THE FASHION COURSE.

A PURSE AND STAKE OF $2,000.
Mile heats, three in five, to wagons.
THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., good day and track.
D. Pfifer's b. m. LADY THORN.
H. Woodruff's ch. m. LADY EMMA.
J. Crook's br. s. GEORGE WILKES.
The above will be one of the greatest events of the season. The horses are all fit and very close together in speed. Emma beat Wilkes with difficulty in their match, and Lady Thorn beat her with still greater difficulty subsequently; on the same day the stallion beat them both in regard to time; consequently, one of the finest and fastest races ever seen is to be expected.
Cars leave Hunter's Point at 11½ and 2½; special train at 1½ P. M.
The boat leaves James Slip Ferry at 2 P. M. and 34th-st. every five minutes.
The Astoria Ferry is running regular from 92d-st. throughout the day.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE COURT of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, held at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, on the 24th day of October, A.D., 1866—Present, Hon. John R. Brady, Judge, &c.—In the matter of the application of John Gardner Moses to change his name. On reading and filing the petition of John Gardner Moses, praying that he may be authorized by an order of this Court to assume the name of John Moses Gardner, and that his name may be changed accordingly, which petition sets forth the grounds of the application, and is duly verified by the petitioner.

And the Court being satisfied by the said petition so verified that there is no reasonable objection to the said John Gardner Moses assuming the name of John Moses Gardner.

Now, on motion of James K. Hill, of counsel for petitioner, it is ordered, that on complying with the directions hereinafter given in this order, the name of said petitioner be, on and after the 1st day of December, 1866, changed to John Moses Gardner;

And it is further ordered, that within ten days from the date hereof the said petitioner cause a copy of this order to be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, a public newspaper published in the City of New-York, and that within twenty days thereof he cause the petition, this order and an affidavit of the publication of this order to be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in accordance with the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act to authorize persons to change their names," passed Dec. 14, 1847, and an act amendatory thereof, passed March 17, 1860.
J. R. BRADY,
Judge of the New-York Common Pleas.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE vs. The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat City of Norwich, by reason of a collision between her and the schooner General S. Van Vliet, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel; and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.
Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.
And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served by publication thereof in the Brooklyn Union and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.
[illegible] T. JONES, Clerk.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 11, BETWEEN London and Brussels, a PACKAGE, containing $25,000 UNITED STATES 5-20, 1862, COUPON BONDS, of the following numbers:
SERIES 3—66,156, 64,383, 65,969, 66,510, 66,512, 66,589, 69,287, 54,875, 71,232, 13,883, 76,496, 15,385, 42,509, 50,109, 15,832.
SERIES 4—2,461, 2,462, 2,463, 2,464, 2,465, 2,466, 2,467, 2,468, 2,469, 74,254.
25 pieces of $1,000 each.
All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above bonds, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by addressing CAMMANN & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

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WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT at 8.

W. STUART....Manager.
THIRD WEEK OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS' GREAT TRIUMPH.
Before vast and enthusiastic audiences—supported by MR. J. C. McCOLLUM AND A FINE CAST.
In her renowned and
STRANGELY ATTRACTIVE PERSONATION
of Lady Audley, the subtle power and intense passion of which are
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
EVERY NIGHT, John Brougham's exciting drama,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
ROBERT AUDLEY....Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM.
Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. W. LEFFINGWELL, J. DUFF, M. S. ANDREWS, Miss E. JOHNSON, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, and others. In rehearsal a new comedy,
DONNA DIANA, A LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50. Doors open at 7¼.

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Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
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EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
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Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

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Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THE LAST NOVELTY.
The new comedy by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled
£100,000,
Will be presented
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
with entirely new scenery, costumes, appointments and POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS
And also on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.
AND
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31—THE FAST FAMILY.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of the
FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
and also of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GAZZANIGA'S MUSICALE GRAND MATINEE
The public are respectfully informed that the
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
of the celebrated prima donna,
Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
will take place on
TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 2 P. M.,
assisted by the following artists:
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
The renowned American Contralto.
Signor ANASTASI, the favorite Tenor.
Herr MOLLENHAUER, the popular Violoncellist.
Musical Conductor....Mr. G. W. COLBY
SATURDAY, Nov. 3—SECOND MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.
No secured seats. Tickets for sale at the theatre, and the principal music-stores and hotels.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER....Director
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Oct. 29,
First appearance of
Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH.
The only night of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Mr. WHEATLEIGH as ASA TRENCHARD.
Introducing the same remarkable cast that characterized the success of this original comedy on the occasion of its revival at this establishment.
Now reproduced for THIS NIGHT ONLY by arrangement with Miss LAURA KEENE.
Mr. VANDENHOFF, Mr. PETERS, Messrs. STODDART, WARD, HIND, BARRON, SINCLAIR, BURKE, KENWAY, GILLETT, Miss CARSEN, Miss NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Miss WOOD, Miss TELBIN, Miss HARRISON, Miss LEE, all appearing.
The Director would call especial attention to the rapid completion of the preparations for the production on TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 30,
Of Boucicault's great London sensation,
THE LONG STRIKE.
Now enjoying a remarkable popularity at the Lyceum Theatre, London. To be produced at the Olympic with all its surprising scenic effects, combining in its presentation a most able cast of characters.
Reserved seats for THE LONG STRIKE may now be secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER....Director
GRAND EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
GRAND EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.
Boucicault's entirely New Drama,
THE LONG STRIKE.
THE LONG STRIKE.
Which has achieved a success almost without equal, at the LYCEUM THEATRE, LONDON, where it is now being performed. THE SCENERY has been most elaborately painted from DRAWINGS TAKEN ON THE SPOT FOR THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
THE COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS have been most carefully prepared at the hands of SEVERAL MANCHESTER WORKMEN, engaged by THE DIRECTOR, in order to effectively preserve the unities of the subject.
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH,
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH,
The very celebrated Actor, has been especially engaged for this production. His first appearance since an absence of three years, on a Starring Tour of the Californias and Provinces, in the highly wrought character—
NOAH LEAROYD.
Seats may be secured from 9 till 4 p. m.

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Managers....Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
the comedy, in 3 acts, by H. J. Byron, author of £100,000, entitled
WAR TO THE KNIFE.
With the following splendid cast:
John Blunt....Mr. Mark Smith.
Mr. Nubbly....Mr. Lewis Baker.
Captain Thistleton....Mr. G. Metkiff.
Mr. Harcourt....Mr. Percy.
Sharpus....Mr. Chapman.
Nabos....Mr. Williams.
Mrs. Delacour....Mrs. Wm. Gomersal.
Mrs. Harcourt....Mrs. Saidee Cole.
Mrs. Penson....Mrs. Marie Wilkins.
Jane Trimmer....Miss Alicia Mandeville.
After which the ever popular farce,
WANTED, A THOUSAND MILLINERS.
Madam Vanderpants....Mr. Mark Smith.
Miss Smithers....Mrs. Gomersal.
Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mr. Bland, and others.

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Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
A NEW DRAMA.
First nights of the entirely new drama, by J. F. Poole, Esq., entitled
CAPTAIN HERON,
THE HIGHWAYMAN OF EPPING FOREST.
New and splendid effects.
Also, the drama of
THE FIRE RAISER.
The great drama of
THE LONG STRIKE
is in active preparation.

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MISS FANNY HERRING. MR. G. L. FOX.
THE BRILLIANT COMPANY.
THE DOGS LAFAYETTE AND THUNDER.
FOREST OF BONDY;
Or, the Dog of Montarges.
Pantomime LES DEUX FUGITIFS.
FRIDAY—Benefit of JACOB BOYCE.
An old militia veteran of 50 years.

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PRONOUNCED BY THE PUBLIC AND PRESS UNRIVALED. CROWDED HOUSES.
The Great Leon. IL BACIO.
Edwin Kelly. LITTLE BAREFOOT.
George Christy. LOLLY POP.
John Allen. SHE IS SO SWEET.
Dick Sands. CHAMPION CLOG.
John F. Oberist. SWISS WARBLER.
Domestic Bliss. SCREAMING JOKES.
MRS. LADY OR-DER-LY'S SE-CRET!

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40,000 PRINCE & CO. MELODEONS and Organs now in use, the best in the world. Pianos and melodeons for rent or for sale on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

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Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

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Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
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Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Please send for circular.

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VIRGINIA.

Dedication of the Stonewall Cemetery—Feeling of the Southern People—Miscellaneous Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, Oct. 25, 1866.

The "Stonewall Cemetery," which was dedicated here to-day with appropriate ceremonies, is the receptacle of the Confederate dead who fell and were buried within an area of fifteen miles radius from this town. The Committee report that the remains of 2,494 persons have been thus collected and interred from the following States:

North Carolina	447	Arkansas	20
Virginia	394	Maryland	13
Georgia	289	Texas	5
South Carolina	148	Kentucky	3
Alabama	72	Delaware	1
Louisiana	69	Unknown	815
Mississippi	66	Whose names are known but not their States	85
Florida	38		
Tennessee	29		

The 815 unknown are buried in a common mound in the centre of the ground; the remaining 1,679 are deposited in single graves. Upon the central mound a monument is to be erected to the memory of the "nameless braves" who sleep beneath.

The site of the cemetery is a beautiful slope of ground adjoining the old rural grave-yard of the town. The lot is almost a square, and contains about five acres. The general plan observed in the laying off of the grounds, and in the burials, is much more artistic and pleasing to the eye than the stiff formality observable in the National Cemeteries of the United States. In the exact centre of the Stonewall is the mound referred to, and in its centre again is a wooden shaft bearing the inscription, "815 unknown and unrecorded dead lie beneath this mound." Each State has a space allotted it, and each space is marked by a wooden shaft bearing its name. Every State that belonged to the Confederacy is represented, and in addition to them Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. All of these shafts were to-day dressed in beautiful wreaths of flowers and evergreens that gave a picturesque effect to the scene. As yet very few of the graves are marked by any stone or other memorial, and a general appearance of newness pervades the place.

It was to formally dedicate these grounds that to-day was set apart, the dedicatory ceremonies consisting of the burial of the ASHBYS, the oration by Gov. WISE, and the reading of a poem. The apparently attractive feature, and certainly the one that consumed the most time, was the burial. The remains of Gen. TURNER ASHBY and his brother RICHARD ASHBY, were contained in one handsome silver-mounted coffin, and those of two other Confederate officers in another, and the two hearses, handsomely draped in black and evergreens, were followed through the principal streets by a large procession, composed chiefly of the survivors of the Ashby Brigade, on horseback. At the graves the ceremonies were confined to the impressive Masonic burial service, and the singing of an ode in honor of the ASHBYS by the combined choirs of the several churches of the town. These services were followed by the peculiar oration of Ex-Gov. WISE, sent you to-night by telegraph, and a poem in somewhat the same strain ended the observances of the day.

The crowd in attendance was variously estimated at from four thousand to five thousand, and was about equally divided between the sexes. It had some peculiar features, the most prominent being among the women, the large proportion of the beautiful and stately, and among the men the equally large proportion of the drunken and disorderly. These latter, as the day drew to a close, became an intolerable nuisance and a disgrace to themselves and the occasion. It is really lamentable that they should have blended with an occasion of this kind drunken orgies I have rarely seen equaled in any assemblage anywhere. It is just to say that these drunken beasts did not pollute the cemeteries with their presence to any great extent, but they made all the thoroughfares of the town sufficiently hideous to disgust all decent people.

You will want a word as to the *animus* manifested by this large crowd politically, so far as it could be observed in so short a time. First and most prominent, everybody seemed to coincide with every utterance of WISE in his exordium, sent you in full, applauding him frequently and heartily, and after the affair was over attesting their approval in private conversation. Again—a few rods away the United States Burial Corps was encamped, and it so happened that to-day the flag-staff was ready for use, and for the first time the National flag had been flung to the breeze. This circumstance awakened a good deal of rancor, and one gentleman seemed to reflect the general feeling when he said, "It is too bad that the Yankees have hoisted that flag to-day." Perhaps it was, and if it was hoisted simply in the spirit of bravado, then there is excuse for the way in which the people seemed to look at it. But, after all, the opinion of the masses can be best gathered by discovering those of some individual representative man. It cannot be denied that HENRY A. WISE is such, and this brings me to the recital of sundry

WISEANA.

There is no man more entertaining than the Ex-Governor Ex-General ex-everything, in private conversation. His habits of thought and modes of expression are so original and decided that he at once forces the conviction of intellection strength. He is full of quaint expressions that are as incisive as knives. His appeal in his address for what he calls the moral principle is but the dressing up of his every-day conversations; and in the sense that this moral principle can never be overthrown, he means his assertion that the Southern cause was not a lost cause. Referring to his individual and somewhat anomalous position, he said that he was either a felon or a prisoner of war. If the former it was the duty of the Government to punish him, and if the latter it was equally its duty to liberate him now from the obligations of his parole. He said that he had never asked for a pardon and never would; that he believed the Southern cause to have been right; that if he had not so believed he would never have espoused it, and therefore he has nothing to ask pardon for; that in a civil war he believes every citizen to be obligated to take that side which he believes to be right, but in the case of a foreign war he asserts the maxim, "Our country, right or wrong," and denies that the citizen has any choice; but in this connection he said, "Nobody can *kick* me into another war." If there is any discrepancy between that and his oration, it is his not mine.

He is emphatic at all times as to the war will prove a blessing to Virginia by the abolition of Slavery, breaking up the old order of things and forcing her people into the more productive forms of labor—first for existence, afterward for wealth.

Upon the whole the influence of HENRY A. WISE over the mind of Virginia is not dangerous to the Union or the new *régime*. His oration to-day, was, with all its brusqueness of expression, productive of more good than evil. It impressed upon the youth of the State the dignity and necessity of labor, and urged it upon them to work. This was the drift and aim of the whole discourse, and it can hardly be called deleterious in its influence.

Leaving WISE and his peculiarities, I wish to call public attention in New-York to one particular feature in the

NATIONAL CEMETERY,

now being prepared by the United States immediately adjoining the Stonewall Cemetery. Into this ground the Federal dead from around Winchester are being gathered, and already five thousand have for the last time been put to rest. Of this number three hundred and ninety-seven are the soldiers of New-York, lying side by side in solid phalanx, even as when in life they marched upon the foe. Of all this number, except perhaps a score, the name, regiment and company of the sleeper have been preserved, and are painted in black letters upon the white wooden head-boards. But this is all. A few years and these head-boards are gone, and the ground bears no record. New-Hampshire has only some fifty buried here, but the State has already put up a neat and durable granite shaft with the names of her dead cut into the stone. I tell of this action of New-Hampshire only to ask that New-York should follow so laudable an example.

E. C.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Our Nominations for Congress, County Officers and Assembly—A Brief Review of the Field and the Contestants.

During the past week many of the men of straw whose names brassed from piles of bricks and walls of wood as candidates for this, that or the other office, have been taken down and set aside, so that the public may see and know who are the real parties between whom they must choose at the coming election. In the

CONGRESSIONAL FIELD

this is as true as it is elsewhere. Combinations have been made in nearly every District which quite set aside the appearances of a week since, but which indicate to the general reader that which the more professional politician and observer saw long ago.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The Democracy in this district have been painfully embarrassed by the continued presence of two candidates, each claiming to be the one toward whom all true men should turn, and for whom all good Democrats should vote. Mr. BARNES, who represents what is known as the "Regular" organization, voted for LINCOLN, was a consistent supporter of the war for the Union, and is in every respect a moderate and conservative man; so much so, indeed, that the *Tribune* advises all voters who do not like Mr. VAN BRUNT, the Republican nominee, to vote for BARNES. But Mr. BERNARD HUGHES is a different style of a man, politician and candidate. He claims to be an independent, to act as he pleases, vote as he chooses, and say what he likes. He is personally popular, and can prove, as he did in other days when he was elected to the Assembly, a very dangerous opponent. To get him out of the way has been the end and aim of the Regulars and of the Democratic leaders during the past week. So long as he remains in the field, and he vows he will until the close of the polls on election day, the prospects for Mr. VAN BRUNT are more than fair, they are excellent. There was a conference on Saturday between the "leaders" of both factions, and certain members of the State Committee by whom it was resolved that the national ticket should be withdrawn. Unfortunately for them again Mr. HUGHES' independence becomes his boast, and he won't be resolved out, nor counted out, nor bought out, but is determined to rule or ruin at the polls. The Republicans naturally rejoice at the intestinal warfare, and feel confident that hard work will secure them a victory. In the meantime Mr. BARNES has no doubt that his seat in the Fortieth Congress is safe by a majority of from 3,000 to 5,000.

Theoretically the fight is between JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, Republican, and DEMAS BARNES, Democrat, but practically the Hughes element is in and will quite likely keep Mr. BARNES out.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The aspect of affairs has materially changed in this district also. Mr. ROBINSON, the Democratic nominee for the Fortieth Congress, has received the nomination of the Germans and the soldiers and sailors, which will give him a vote not hitherto counted as Democratic. The liquor interest in Kings County is strong, and its strength worketh for ROBINSON. Until quite lately the Republicans have deemed the election of CHITTENDEN for the Fortieth Congress a sure thing by a small majority of two or three hundred; they now think the contest an even chance, and have no great desire to bet. ROBINSON feels confident of success; so does CHITTENDEN. The Navy-yard, thanks to the powers that be, is neutral so far as official influence is concerned, and active canvassers conclude that the vote there will be about equally divided. For the vacancy occasioned by Mr. HUMPHREY'S death the three candidates continue in the field, with no prospect of a compromise. They are CHITTENDEN, Radical, HUNTER, Conservative, and HOZLAY, Soldier and Sailor. Last week there was a grand military display on the occasion of the presentation of medals by the city to the soldiers and sailors who had gone from that county to the war. The turnout was large and quite imposing, under the command of Major-Gen. H. B. DURYEA (militia) and Brig.-Gens. COOKE and SMITH, (also militia.) Gov. FENTON and Staff were there, and the veterans anticipated a grand time and a medal worth keeping; they had the time, but not the kind of medal they expected. The grumbling and dissatisfaction of the "boys" has been ingeniously turned to account by the Democrats and pullers, who insist, very unfairly, that the whole affair, review, parade and little bronzed medal, was gotten up as an electioneering trick to aid Gov. FENTON. The absurdity of the idea would seem to be patent, but it seems in many instances to be effective. The medals are poor, make-shift affairs, said to be worth about forty-three cents apiece, and can be bought of the men to whom they were given in many instances.

On Wednesday night the Democracy will have a grand rally at the Wigwam, their headquarters, at which JOHN D. MCKENZIE, who was to have been the Johnson-compromise candidate, will preside, and addresses be made by HENRY C. MURPHY, Sr., A. OAKEY HALL, GEO. CURTIS, WM. E. ROBINSON and others.

On Saturday night, at the Academy of Music, the Radicals will hold a $1,200 mass meeting, under the auspices of the enterprising Central Club, whose President, Mr. GRISWOLD, is the author and defender of the celebrated Plymouth Church hoax. Everything that can be done will be done to make this mass meeting the grandest demonstration of the campaign. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio will be present, and possibly Gov. FENTON. Other orators of national celebrity will address the assemblage, and it is anticipated that in and about the hall will be not far from 20,000 people, for whom outside stands, lights, brass bands and speakers will be prepared in abundance.

FOURTH DISTRICT—"Since (Congressional) time began" this has been a queer District. Its candidates are always muffled and bandaged and kept out of sight until the last week, when, with a flourish of trumpets, the hood is thrown off and the favorite runs quickly to the goal. Mr. HORACE GREELEY is the Radical nominee, but as yet none of the routine steps have been taken in his interest that are popularly supposed to indicate earestness. No bills are posted, no Greeley mass meetings held, no small bills with programme circulated. Mr. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, of the Cooper Institute, is still in the field; so is Col. MICHAEL W. BURNS, who has great popular strength, is an excellent man, with a good war and political record, no enemies to fear, and ample leisure to attend to the laborious duties of the office; so is Mr. P. CURTIS ACKERMANN, but why, no one seems to know or care. Mr. S. S. COX and Mr. BENJ. WOOD are out of the contest—the former for obvious reasons; the latter because he "has had enough of that sort of thing," and prefers to manage, rather than work. Thus far the contest seems to lie really between Mr. GREELEY and Mr. JOHN FOX, of the First Ward. Mr. FOX is now Supervisor, with a salary of $2,000; if he should be elected to Congress, he will add $5,000 per annum thereto, without in any way interfering with his offices, and in case the programme is carried out by which he succeeds Mr. KELLY as Sheriff, he will, by giving up his Supervisorship, be in receipt of some $30,000 or $40,000 in addition, which need in no way clash with his other and present office of Deputy Collector of Assessments, from which he is supposed to realize a modest $10,000 per annum. These are the views of his friends, who claim there is no impropriety, certainly no breakage of law, in a man's being Congressman, Sheriff and Deputy Collector of Assessments at the same time.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Mr. ENEAS ELLIOTT, recently an officer in the Custom-House, combines the Radical and "Regular Republican" interests, and Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY has the support of the Democratic organizations in this District, while Gen. NELSON TAYLOR, the present member, is making a formidable opposition on an independent basis. The Constitutional Unionists and the Johnson Conservative Republicans have nominated Gen. TAYLOR, and there is said to be some probability of the withdrawal of Mr. ELLIOT in his favor. This would reduce the contest to Messrs. TAYLOR and MORRISSEY, each of whom is a man of wealth, popularity, honor and integrity. They are widely different in taste, habits and views, but both are said to be "sound on the goose," whatever that may be or mean. If it means that in their several interests a vast amount of money will be spent, and a great deal of talking done, there can be no question of their integrity on the anserine bird. The actual nomination of Mr. MORRISSEY in place of the *Leader's* Col. SHANNON, although anticipated and known long ago, is so recent that as yet matters are unquiet, and it will be several days yet before the men will be placed face to face.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—There seems to be no doubt of the result in this district. The Radicals have nominated Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, a well-known lawyer of this City; the Union Democrats put up the name of Major WM. N. MCINTIRE; Mr. EMANUEL B. HART, the original Tammany man, and Mr. W. W. PRICE the original FERNANDO WOOD man have considerately withdrawn, and both Tammany and Mozart unite in indorsing the nominee of the Conservative Republicans, Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART. Mr. STEWART, who is the Republican candidate under its old, regular and legitimate organization, is a gentleman of ability, legislative experience, excellent character and great popularity. He has always been an active member of the Union Party, is in favor of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and favors the admission to seats in Congress of loyal members from loyal States, who can take the oath required by law. It is believed he will receive the votes of a majority of the Union Party in his district, and that the support of the Democrats renders his election certain.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—This is a model district. A fair field and a fair fight are offered; the contestants are but two, their nominations are undisputed, their claims uncontroverted. Mr. GEO. F. STEINBRENNER represents the Republicans and Mr. J. WINTHROP CHANLER the Democrats. The issue is by no means doubtful.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—An equally quiet time is anticipated here. Had Mr. DODGE been the Republican candidate there would have been a very lively canvass between his friends and those of Mr. JAMES BROOKS. But Mr. DODGE is not in the field, his place is taken by Mr. LE GRAND CANNON in whose interest a large meeting is being gotten up by the Republicans. Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of the *Express* is the only Democratic nominee.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Hon. WM. A. DARLING is the regular nominee of the Republicans in this district, and his friends are making most earnest and active exertions in his behalf. Up to Thursday last FERNANDO WOOD and DAVID S. JACKSON were in the field as contesting Democrats; now the latter has withdrawn, and it becomes a matter of some interest to know where the support of his friends will be given. From the following plain-spoken card it may be inferred that Mr. JACKSON'S treatment has not been of the fairest kind or the pleasantest nature. But this card only hints at the truth; a page of the TIMES would not suffice for a narration of the treachery, duplicity, meanness and fraud perpetrated by the wirepullers at the several Conventions and in the two present nomination. Mr. WOOD is victorious; the Halls *pro* and *con* Mr. FERNANDO WOOD anent the banner of Tammany has fallen in the Ninth District before the advancing standard of the Ex-Mayor. This is the

CARD FROM MR. JACKSON.

BLOOMINGDALE, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 25, 1866.

To the Democracy of the Ninth Congressional District:

One week ago the regularly elected Convention of the organization at Tammany Hall unanimously presented my name to you as its candidate for Congress. I accepted that nomination, believing that I would be supported throughout the canvass with all the power, energy and influence that ought to attach to the only Democratic organization recognized as regular by the party authorities of the State and the nation. I esteemed such nomination an honor of the highest character, for I supposed that I was placed in the field, not to stand or fall by my personal merits or individual exertions, but to be sustained as the chosen representative of the principles and fortunes of the Democratic Party. Far from having any suspicion of treachery or deceit, I thought I had the best of reasons for believing that I would be honorably supported by every Democrat attached to the organization whose nomination I accepted, and easily elected in a district which boasts of a Democratic majority of nearly five thousand.

But, fellow-citizens, I have become convinced by overwhelming evidence that there was no sincerity in the action of the Tammany leaders, in and out of the district, toward me. I am satisfied that they do not intend to make any effort in behalf of my election. On the contrary, I am persuaded that in the unprincipled bargainings of these political hucksters I am to be left "naked to my enemies," with such indifferent support from the organization as would make defeat inevitable. In other words I was only put up to be knocked down.

The Tammany managers have, however, entirely mistaken their man. I am not to be used for any of their scheming purposes. If they wish to elect a Radical Member of Congress, let them openly and manfully vote for him. If it is their intention to support Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, who proclaims himself the candidate of no party, let them formally and publicly tender him their nomination. But whatever they do, one thing at least I am determined they shall not do. They shall not use my name to disguise their real designs from you or the public at large.

I have never been an office seeker. I was perfectly content to remain in the quiet of private life, when I was induced by professions of an honest desire on the part of the Tammany leaders to redeem our district from Radical misrepresentation in Congress, to accept their nomination. I am now perfectly satisfied that those professions were false; and being resolved not to be longer a victim of treachery and duplicity, I hereby withdraw my name from the Congressional canvass.

I am sure that the generous Democracy of this district, who have so often honored me with their confidence in past years, will correctly appreciate my motives for refusing to remain the tool of scheming tricksters who would subordinate the best interests of the party, the country, the State and the City to their own selfish and personal interests.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID S. JACKSON.

THE COUNTY TICKETS

are not yet fully made, but sufficient is done to indicate the probable components.

RECORDER.—For Recorder the Republicans proper and the Radicals have united on Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, in whose favor Mr. ANTHON withdrew. Mr. SEDGWICK is one of the most popular men in the county, and will not only poll the full strength of the Republicans, but draw very many Democratic votes. Mr. JOHN F. HACKETT, the present Recorder, is the full Democratic nominee. He is likewise a popular man, and the contest will be exciting and close.

SURROGATE.—Mr. HOLMES, thinking that his Masonic influence would be impaired if he should continue a candidate before the people, has withdrawn, leaving the field open to Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Democrat, Mr. JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Democratic Union, and Mr. JOHN A. FOSTER, Radical Republican.

SUPERVISOR.—There are four candidates for this office. Mr. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, Republican; Mr. ALEX. SHALER, Radical; Mr. G. U. HERMAN, Tammany and Mozart; Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., McKeon and Democratic Union. Personal preferences and trading combinations enter so largely into this contest as a controlling element that it is next to impossible to foretell the result.

REGISTER.—JOHN MCCOOL, the present officer, is the candidate of Tammany and Mozart. Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE is the candidate of the McKeon Democracy and the Democratic Union. Gen. HALPINE'S claims are likewise advocated by representative soldiers and sailors, from FARRAGUT and DIX, HUNTER and SICKLES, and all that stamp of men, down to his old comrades of the Forty-ninth New-York Volunteers. It is believed by Gen. HALPINE'S friends that he will receive the indorsement of the Conservative Republicans.

CORONER.—The only candidates are LOUIS J. NAUMANN and WILLIAM SCHEIMER, Republican and Democrat. Both are good men.

THE ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS

are as yet incomplete. The following list is correct to date:

First District—Michael J. Cowen, Radical Republican; Col. Michael Murphy, Tammany; Michael Doran, Mozart.

Second District—George Ross, Radical Republican; Constantine Donaho, Tammany and McKeon; F. P. Ryan, Democratic Unionist.

Third District—William O'Brien, Republican; John Hayes, Tammany; Daniel O'Reilly, Mozart; W. H. Ballard, McKeon; James Costello, Dem. Unionist.

Fourth District—John Galvin, Tammany and Mozart: John T. Blair, Democratic Unionist.

Fifth District—Charles Blauvelt, Tammany and McKeon; John Folan, Mozart; C. T. Doremus, Democratic Unionist.

Sixth District—Hugh Nesbitt, Radical Republican; Jacob Siebacher, Tammany; John A. Sigerson, Mozart, McKeon and Democratic Unionist.

Seventh District—Frank A. Ransom, Republican and Tammany; Edward Mitchell, Radical Republican; L. M. Van Wart, Mozart; Henry Zeimer, Dem. Unionist.

Eighth District—Jacob Siebacher, Republican; Geo. W. Anderson, Radical Republican; James Reed, Tammany; James Reid, McKeon; C. T. Polhamus, Democratic Unionist.

Ninth District—Norman Stratton, Republican and Radical Republican; Henry Rogers, Tammany and Mozart; Dr. Van Antwerp, McKeon.

Tenth District—Harvey H. Woods, Republican and Radical Republican; John Dimond, Tammany; Owen Murphy, Democratic Unionist.

Eleventh District—John V. Gridley, Radical Republican; N. Hill Fowler, Tammany and Mozart.

Twelfth District—Thomas T. Sutliffe Republican and Radical Republican; Henry Woltman, Tammany; Patrick Daly, Mozart.

Thirteenth District—Benjamin C. Wandell, Radical Republican; Bernard Creegan, Tammany and Democratic Unionist; Edward Berrian, Mozart.

Fourteenth District—Thomas J. Creamer, Tammany.

Fifteenth District—Francis M. Curry, Radical Republican; Alexander Frear, Tammany; Joseph Blumenthal, Mozart; D. S. Stern, McKeon; E. McMullen, Democratic Unionist.

Sixteenth District—William Atkinson, Republican; Henry Beeney, Radical Republican; James Irving, Tammany; M. N. Salmon, Mozart and McKeon; Michael Salmon, Democratic Unionist.

Seventeenth District—Wilson Berryman, Radical Republican; Alexander Ward, Tammany and McKeon; Geo. W. Plunkett, Democratic Unionist.

Eighteenth District—William H. Badger, Republican; George F. Noyes, Radical Republican; Leander Buck, Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

Nineteenth District—Milner Emly, Radical Republican; John E. Develin, Tammany; Thomas O'Callahan, Mozart; Thomas O'Callaghan, McKean.

Twentieth District—Adolphus Levinger, Radical Republican; Patrick Russell, Tammany and Mozart; F. McElroy, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

Twenty-first District—William H. DeCamp, Radical Republican; Henry W. Genet; Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

Sixth Congressional District.

At a meeting of delegates of the National Union Democratic Convention, called by the National Union Democratic Committee to meet at the Adriatic, corner of Barrow and Hudson streets, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, on Saturday last, the delegates elected from the Fifteenth Ward presented themselves and found that their seats had been filled by persons from the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards. The delegates then withdrew from the Convention and proceeded to No. 36 West Thirteenth-street, and organized by electing PATRICK MCCABE as Chairman and D. H. FOLEY as Secretary. On motion, THOMAS E. STEWART was unanimously nominated as candidate for Congress. The delegates present were PATRICK MCCABE, D. H. FOLEY, CORNELIUS BUCHANAN, PETER HICKEY, WM. ROBINSON, JOHN BLACKLY and J. S. SCOFIELD.

The Germans Indorse the Nomination of Thomas E. Stewart.

The Germans of the Sixth Congressional District of this City held a numerously attended meeting on Saturday night, at No. 181 Wooster-street. Mr. JOHN SCHIEL presided. O. OTTENDORFER, of the *Staats-Zeitung*, in a few brief but pointed remarks, recommended the indorsement of Hon. T. E. STEWART as a candidate for Congress. He was followed by Messrs. S. STERN, F. WIECHEL and A. ROECHEL, who made spirited speeches, after which a resolution ratifying the nomination of Mr. STEWART, and pledging him their undivided and energetic support, was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Democratic Congressmen of the Second District.

A meeting of the Democracy of the Second District took place at the Wigwam, in Court-street, on Saturday evening, at which the nomination of Mr. DEMAS BARNES as candidate for Congress in that District was confirmed. Mr. C. J. SPRAGUE presided, and addresses were made by several gentlemen, among them Hon. A. H. H. DAWSON, of Georgia, Mr. E. O. PERRIN, of this City, and others.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Centenary Celebration of the Dedication of St. Paul's Chapel.

The Centennial celebration of the dedication of this Chapel commenced yesterday morning. The services of the day commenced at 10:30, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, Assistant Minister, Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, of the Theological Seminary, and Rev. Dr. VAN KLEEK. The lessons of the day (Saints Simon and Jude) were read by Dr. DIX. Dr. HAIGHT preached a very able sermon which was in truth "*A Remembrance of the Century.*" The old Chapel, now one hundred years old, was very chastly decorated. The windows were enlivened with the choicest evergreens, while the sills were gracefully entwined with natural flowers. The altar was most tastefully ornamented. The frontal, or antefendium, was of white satin trimmed with golden orphrey, and the massive plate of which the Holy vessels are composed, was placed upon the altar. Around the altar was a perfect profusion of beautiful flowers and the Font of Holy Baptism was embellished by a cross of white camellias, a lovely symbol of the faith of a Christian and of the purity which the newly baptized profess.

The Litany was said in very impressive style by Rev. Dr. VAN KLEEK. The Anthem was from the eighth psalm, first verse, that well-known and very beautiful anthem, "O, Lord, Our Governor." We have often heard this anthem rendered by the Trinity choir, and are not sure that in the palmy days of COKER and of ERLICH it was ever better rendered.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, one of the Assistant Ministers of Trinity Church and intimately connected with the ministrations of St. Paul's Chapel. The learned Doctor took for his text Psalm 105, verse 1: "O, give thanks unto the Lord and call upon His name; tell the people what things He hath done." Dr. HAIGHT said:

One hundred years ago our forefathers sang this song on this spot. On this occasion the preacher proposed to renew the pious act of our forefathers and to dedicate the church anew, and we might hope that God would fulfill His promise. Is not His promise "I will come and bless thee?"—and so we might be sure that He would give us new supplies of His grace, and that this chapel would be, in years to come, a spot watered by His grace and be under His watchful eye, like those His peculiar people. Surely, when we mount up to Zion we may sing, even as they of old, to give thanks unto the Lord and to call upon His name—tell the people what things He hath done. Well may we at this time, said the reverend preacher, tell the people what He has done for us, for they are wonders of wonder. As we remember His marvelous blessings in the past, well may we desire to seek His face and favor for evermore. In telling what great things our Lord has done for us in the years past, we may well give thanks to Him for having saved this church from imminent peril in the shape of terrific fires in its vicinity, and the cruel acts of war. St. Paul's is now the only church in existence in this City which stands now as it was first erected. It is one of the oldest churches which remain to this day. There is something peculiar in this church standing alone, like an old oak in the forest. We could not help noticing this sacred building on this occasion, "where the truth as it is in Jesus" had been expounded for so many years; we could not even look upon her exterior walls without emotions of love and joy. But from the material building we must turn to those who have been endeavoring to raise up a spiritual building. Two of the Rectors of Trinity Church, at least, are historical personage. [The reverend preacher is here supposed to have referred to Bishops PROVOST and HOBART.] "They served their Lord and Master faithfully. They were often placed in different positions, but always did their duty faithfully and uncompromisingly. The sermon of Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTY, Rector of Trinity Church in the year 1766, and preached by him on the 30th October, in that year, will be read to you from his original manuscript, on Tuesday next."

The reverend preacher then remarked on the character and learning of the many persons who had officiated in the church since its construction, amongst whom Bishops PROVOST and HOBART were most prominent—the latter of whom had officiated in St. Paul's Chapel for thirty-five years. Noble men they both were, and would never be forgotten. The preacher then spoke a most graceful and touching eulogium on the character of Dr. DIX, the present Rector of Trinity Church. He alluded to the more hearty and Catholic aspect of the services now to be enjoyed in St. Paul's Chapel, and attributed the improvement in manner and tone to the hearty zeal of the Rector. In conclusion the reverend preacher, who was listened to with the greatest interest, thanked God for the many good men who have been sent to St. Paul's Chapel to minister to the people; and finally he, in affectionate terms, exhorted the people to pray for their church, and to thank God for the many blessings He had bestowed upon it.

After the sermon, which was an able and affectionate address to the best feelings of the congregation, there was a celebration of the Holy Communion, with a goodly number of recipients. It is to be regretted that the services were constantly being interrupted by the noise made by laborers engaged in laying new pavements on lines of street railroads. This should not be permitted to the annoyance of any congregation of Christians.

At 3:30 there was a Sunday-school celebration, at which several former Superintendents of St. Paul's Sunday-school addressed the juveniles with earnest affection.

At 7:30 the services were resumed, and the chapel was crowded to excess. Dr. VAN KLEECH said the opening prayer. Rev. X. YOUNG, of St. John's Chapel, concluded the prayers; the lessons being read by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT. The service was not choral, with the exception of the psalter, which were sung by the choir to Anglican and Gregorian chants. The canticles were sung to services. The anthem was from Haydn's "Creation," and was very efficiently rendered, especially the sophrano parts. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, who took his text from the IV. Chap. St. Mark's Gospel, 30th and following verses—"Whereunto shall we liken the Kingdom of God, or with what comparison shall we compare it? It is like a grain of mustard seed, which when it is sown in the earth is less than all seeds that be in the earth: but when it is sown it groweth up and becometh greater than all herbs and shooteth out great branches, so that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it." The reverend preacher began by observing that the parable illustrated the beginning and growth of the Catholic Church, commencing at the day of Pentecost, and carried on by the Apostles and their hearers throughout all time and throughout the whole civilized world. He dwelt upon our Lord's humble birth, a man of sorrows, the least and lowest of the sons of men; born in the womb and partaking of the blood of the Virgin. He went on to show that the Catholic Church is the actual representative of Christ in the heart of every true believer. It is like a strawberry vine, which from one root spreads all over the earth through the Apostolic succession. He spoke of the indestructibility of the Catholic Church on account of the Blessed Lord's promise, "I will guide you into all truth," &c., &c. The preacher then recounted an historical fact in illustration of the small beginnings from which this church sprang, stating that the first Episcopal clergyman who was known to have preached in New-York was Mr. HARLAW, an ancestor of the Ludlow family, who is supposed to have been chaplain to the small garrison quartered here in 1693. The first regular provision was made by the building of Trinity Church, at the instance of Col. FLETCHER, who, in 1697, instituted a Rev. Mr. VESEY, a pupil of the celebrated INCREASE MATHER. He then proceeded to shew the analogy between the commencement of the Catholic Church at large and the Episcopal Church of America, by comparing Mr. VESEY with Saul of Tarsus, both of whom, having been originally intended to oppose the Faith, became converts to Catholicity. Throughout the Colonies the seed spread by being trodden underfoot, just as in the case of the persecutions of the early centuries. He alluded to the celebrated desecration of the English Prayerbook by INCREASE MATHER in Trinity Church. He compared the time when the Episcopal Churches stood alone and disunited, except by a theoretical obedience to the Bishop of London to the present time, when, through their own Bishops, they derived their orders direct from the Saviour Himself. He then went on to the mission period, and spoke of BARCLAY and OGILBY, the first missionaries whom the American branch of the Church sent forth; of their being sent to the Mohawk Indians, who have since moved into Canada; and he then alluded to the fact that several American Episcopal clergymen had, together with the Anglican Bishop, received the Holy Communion at the Mohawk mission out of the same massive silver vessels which were given to the American Church at that time by Queen ANNE of blessed memory. The preacher then went on to say that St. Paul's chapel was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God just ten years before the Declaration of Independence, during the birth throes of a mighty nation. He then asserted that in the War of Independence the Episcopalians, with the exception perhaps of the clergy, were foremost in their opposition to the encroachments of the British Government; that soon after the Declaration of Independence, the first Bishop was consecrated, and soon after several others—so that the Church was thus perpetuated from our Blessed Lord himself. The Bishops who assembled together with the clergy and laity in the first Episcopal Convention, were compared to Moses, Paul, POLYCARP, CRANMER, and to other worthies of the early centuries and period of the Reformation. He stated that these Fathers preserved the prayer-book undefiled and free from experimental alterations. The seed, he said, was becoming great when in 1835 the Convention proclaimed the Missionary office of the Church—the plant might be said to be putting forth shoots when they commenced the appointment of Missionary Bishops for the Western Churches. Then, he said, came the Oxford movement, which he declared to be a Divine movement, although there were those who were of a contrary opinion, in consequence of which movement, seed began to shoot out great branches for the fowls of the air to dwell in, in the shape of Orphanages, Houses of Mercy and other works of charity. The Rev. Doctor then dwelt with commendable earnestness on the fact that this is the era of work. The voice of the Master is saying, "*Work, work.*" He then alluded to the fact that every foot of this vast country was shaped out into dioceses. He then spoke in warm commendation of the advance in ritual, music, architecture, floral decorations, &c., &c., which he ably compared to the full fruition of the mustard plant, and declared to be absolutely necessary to the well-being of the Church; in support of which position he quoted Moses and the minute directions received by him from the Almighty himself in respect of the construction of the Tabernacle; also David's care and lavish expense in erecting an altar to Almighty God.

The reverend preacher concluded with an eloquent and earnest peroration, referring especially to the many voices and memories of the past which were called up by a sight of the historic of old St. Paul's.

Throughout the whole of this eloquent discourse the preacher was listened to with the most rapt and devout attention. The services were concluded by the singing of that beautiful him, "I love Thy kingdom, Lord!"

Centenary Services in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church.

The entire services yesterday at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church had special reference to the Centennial Anniversary of American Methodism. The pastor of the Church, Rev. FRANK BROWN, preached morning and evening. The subject of the morning discourse was, "Methodism, like the Pentecost, an Outpouring of the Holy Spirit." The Reverend gentleman proceeded to say that the history of God's Church had been remarkable for certain prominent epochs—the rescue from Egypt, the struggle on Carmel, the pentecostal revival, the revival of the eighteenth century, called Methodism. We live one short century from the Pentecost of Methodism, and as we look backward through a hundred years to the beginning of its strength, we are more than ever satisfied that it is the creation of the Immortal God. In proof of its pentecostal character the Reverend gentleman called attention to its singular commencement. As PHILIP EMBURY stood behind his own chair dealing out the word of God to a half dozen obscure persons in William-street, how little idea he had of the possible rise of a church from that beginning, whose first century should present such a record of zeal and labor and success as the Methodist Church. What these few pious people wanted was to save their souls—the formation of a church was an after-thought. Methodism was an outpouring of the Holy Ghost in the prominency which it gave to experimental religion. The English Church was a beautiful doctrinal form, but she lay wrapped around with the cerements of death. Methodism, like a galvanic battery, sent the thrill of emotion through her soulless ceremonies, and made men feel that an orthodox creed and a pure heart are two things. Again we recognize its pentecostal character in the effects produced by it. It roused the opposition of wicked men. Its name indicated the reason of their opposition. It was a holy method of living. It came into contact with their vices, and boldly declared that, irrespective of Church relations, the "wicked should be turned into hell." It said to the weeping penitent, "only believe and be saved." He then shewed how the increase of the soul-saving agencies of Methodism, by the centenary contributions, would add to her power and success. He claimed the right to rejoice over the past, and in view of the probable future thought the rejoicing should not be called sectarian laudation. Indifference would be crime in the sight of God, and of those holy men, who, like flames of fire, passed through the universal night and made the day dawn. They had a moving theology and a moving ministry, and a membership in motion, and could not keep still. Would they have the Methodists very quiet and precise and slow, and very careful of proprieties, when souls were perishing? Their cry had been souls, souls, souls! God forbid it should ever cease. But they had been called enthusiasts. He accepted the statement; they were enthusiasts. So were Noah, Elijah, John the Baptist, Peter, Paul, LUTHER and WESLEY. So were ASBURY, LEE, WILLIAMS, ABBOTT and GARRETSON. The early Methodist ministers could not be stationized into mummies and fossils. They could not be kept within a parish ten miles in circumference. Like WESLEY, they all adopted as their motto, "My parish is the world."

In the evening the sermon was based upon the last verse of the Gospel according to St. Mark. The subject was, "Methodism, its rapid growth and mighty accomplishments." The reverend gentleman spoke at great length upon this theme, viewing Methodism from its dawn until the present day, and attributing its wonderful success to the purity and harmony of its theology, the earnestness of its early preachers, and over all the blessing and crowning favor of Almighty God.

At the close of the service subscriptions amounting to $2,000 were readily offered, after which the congregation was dismissed.

Services at St. Alban's Church.

The Lord Bishop of Nassau preached yesterday to a large congregation at St. ALBAN'S Church in Forty-seventh-street. He made a very earnest and affectionate appeal to the congregation, and through them to the public at large, in behalf of his suffering Diocese. Our readers will not have forgotten the awful hurricane which passed over the Bahama Islands on the 1st October. It appears that 14 churches out of 37 in the Diocese of Nassau have been laid prostrate. It is to be hoped that the Bishop will not be allowed to plead in vain, in this wealthy City, in behalf of the suffering and ruined churches in his Diocese.

Installation at Staten Island.

On Thursday evening last, Rev. H. R. TIMLOW, late of Rhinebeck, was installed Pastor of the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church of Tompkinsville and New-Brighton. The interesting and impressive ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Mr. HARTLEY, of the Amity-street Chapel, as representing the New-York South Classis, to which the Tompkinsville and New-Brighton Church is attached. The sermon was preached by Rev. D. O. TIMLOW, of Orange County, brother of the new Pastor; the charge delivered by Rev. Mr. SKINNER, of Stapleton; and the charge to the congregation by the late Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, recently called to the Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue Presbyterian Church.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE MADISON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Juvenile Missionary Society of the Madison-street Baptist Church, corner Governeur-street, held its quarterly meeting yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of the building. This society has been in existence since August 18, 1840, since which time it has been the means of raising very large sums of money for the benefit of domestic and foreign missions. It now numbers nearly 400 members, who raised during the past quarter about $75 for the cause. Rev. E. K. FULLER, Pastor of the Church, is the President, and Mr. DANIEL SAMMONS, the able Secretary of the Society. The exercises yesterday consisted principally of some delightful singing by the children, under the direction of Miss WILSON, the organist, together with a speech or two by their friends.

DARING BURGLARY.—About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the boot and shoe store of G. R. SMITH, in Thirteenth-street, near Broadway, was entered by burglars, who obtained an entrance by breaking in the door with a jimmy, when they carried off every pair of boots and shoes contained in the premises, the stock being valued at $500. The patrolman of the Fifteenth Precinct, on post in that neighborhood, reports that he tried the door in his rounds at 3 A. M., and found all secure. At 3:45 o'clock he again passed the premises, and discovered the door wide open, the stock of goods gone. No arrests have, as yet, been made.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On the 5th inst., GARRY CULBERT, a native of Ireland and 50 years of age, was run over by a dummy-engine on the Second-avenue line. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued on Saturday....GEO. HURTEL, a native of Germany and 17 years of age, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 8th inst., he having had his foot and leg crushed by the wheels of a Third-avenue car. Death ensued on Friday. Coroner WILDEY held inquests in both cases.

THE FIFTH-STREET CASUALTY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY on the body of LEWIS H. PRICE, the boy who was killed by a piece of wood flying from a lathe in the workshop of Mr. INGERSOLL, No. 529 Fifth-street, as previously reported in the TIMES. The Jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and further censured ROBERT LEITCH, the workman, for neglecting to secure the wood in the lathe.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at the tea and coffee warehouse of J. STEINER & Co., No. 196 Bowery, being caused by the coffee roasting furnace becoming overheated. The flames were speedily extinguished by the firemen. Damage by fire and water, $200; fully insured.

EMBANKMENT ACCIDENT.—JOHN CURRIE, while employed in excavating a cellar in Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-streets, on Saturday afternoon, had his leg broken by the sudden caving in of the embankment. CURRIE, who resides at Forty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—Mrs. MARY CONNELL fell down a flight of stairs at her residence, No. 100 East Eleventh-street, on Saturday evening, being so severely injured that death ensued in about two hours. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 61 years of age. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ARTHUR CAMP, an Englishman, residing at No. 145 West Fortieth-street, and 32 years of age, attempted to jump on board a Third-avenue car, near Thirty-second-street. He missed his footing and fell heavily on his head, receiving serious injury. Taking to Bellevue Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—A. H. SAND was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by being knocked down by a runaway horse, on the corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue. He was taken to his home, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue.

BODY RECOVERED.—About 4 P. M. yesterday, the body of CHARLES SMALL, the boy who was drowned on Saturday, at Pier No. 20 North River, was recovered in the slip near by. The Coroner was duly notified of the fact.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED MURDER—A MAN KILLED BY BEING STRUCK WITH A FLAT IRON.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a disturbance occurred at No. 10 Furman-street, near State-street, in the house of PATRICK GLEASON. It appears that GLEASON, TIMOTHY MCAULIFFE and MICHAEL DEE, (the latter a recent emigrant to this country, from Ireland,) came into the house from an adjoining liquor-store, kept by JOSEPH CONNOR, on the corner of State and Furman streets. The parties, consisting of THOMAS HORTON, TIMOTHY MCAULIFFE, MICHAEL DEE and OWEN MCSHANE, demanded some ale from Mrs. GLEASON. It being very late, Mrs. GLEASON refused to get the ale. The parties then left. In the hall-way, on going out, HORTON and MCSHANE, as stated, attempted to pick the vest pockets of MCAULIFFE. The latter succeeded in getting out of the door. On reaching the sidewalk the parties got into trouble among themselves. All, it seems, were under the influence of liquor. Some one, believed to be HORTON, struck GLEASON with a flat iron, and the same man, it is possible, struck MCAULIFFE, who was badly wounded about the face and head. Officers ALFRED SMITH and UNDERWOOD, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, picked up GLEASON and took him into his house, where he died in a few minutes thereafter. It seems that Mrs. GLEASON, when she heard the noise in the entry, went down and tried to pacify the men, but without success. She told HORTON to strike her instead of her husband, but they were all in such a state of excitement that mild words had no effect. MCAULIFFE and DEE were arrested as witnesses, and MCSHANE and HORTON were taken into custody as principals in the transaction. The injuries on GLEASON are not apparent except under the right shoulder-blade, where there are some discolorations, but not of a character that would produce death. The flat-iron, with which the assault was undoubtedly committed, was found on the sidewalk near the spot where GLEASON was picked up. It was found by Mr. DEE, one of the imprisoned witnesses, who gave it to the officer. The *post-mortem* examination on the body of GLEASON will be held to-day, and on Wednesday next the inquest will be commenced by Coroner LYNCH.

DESPERATE STREET FIGHT—ONE MAN BRUTALLY BEATEN AND STABBED.—A desperate street fight took place at the corner of Sixth and North Seventh streets, Eastern District, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the course of which a man named THOMAS FARMER, formerly a member of Hose Company No. 10 (recently disbanded) was fearfully beaten and stabbed three times in the face. Sergeant BRENNAN, with a squad of men, started for the scene of the affray as soon as they heard of the fight being in progress, but it was all over before they arrived there, and on ascertaining that the man, FARMER, had been removed to his residence in North Sixth-street in a dangerous condition, the Sergeant repaired to the place and found him lying on a lounge, with his head beaten almost to a jelly and three deep wounds in his face, from which the blood was freely flowing. FARMER stated that he was assailed by five men, the leader of whom was one FELIX DOYLE, a fellow well known to the Police. After a short search DOYLE was found in a bed on the second floor of the house of Hose Company No. 10, and he was immediately transferred to a cell in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house. It is not believed that FARMER will recover from his injuries.

BITING THE FINGERS OF A RAILROAD STARTER.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a man named PATRICK MANNING, aged 19 years, native of Ireland and clerk by occupation, was arrested by Officer WHITE, of the Forty-eighth Police Precinct, on the charge of biting the fingers of ADAM REINHARDT, a starter on the Court-street and Third-avenue Railroad, stationed at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, Gowanus. MANNING, it appears, got out at the terminus and asked for a ticket for Bay Ridge. REINHARDT told him the last car had gone. MANNING assaulted him, and getting REINHARDT'S fingers in his mouth tore the flesh from them. The officer's attention being attracted by the cries of REINHARDT, came up and arrested MANNING. He was committed to await a hearing.

RUN OVER.—BERNARD GILLESPIE, residing at No. 66 Main-street, was run over at the corner of Main and Front streets on Saturday night by a truck belonging to SMITH & JEWELL, flour dealers, at the foot of Fulton-street. His legs were badly bruised, and two of the fingers of one hand cut off. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer MOOFEY, of the Forty-second Police precinct.

CHILD RUN OVER.—A child of JOHN FITZPATRICK, residing at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, Gowanus, was run over yesterday by a wagon driven by JOHN MCSHEA. The vehicle is owned by PATRICK MCGOVERN, corner of Henry and Middagh streets. The infant is about 3 years of age, and was severely injured.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—JENNIE GILLETTE, a servant in the employ of JOSEPH E. CLARK, No. 224 Clinton-street, was arrested on Saturday night on the charge of stealing two gold rings and a gold chain from complainant. The accused was committed for a hearing.

Markets by Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 27.

COTTON—Sales 270 bales; Strict Middling 34½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 27.

COTTON—Sales 300 bales; Middling 36c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring; $12@$12 50 for Bakers', and $14 for Amber Illinois. WHEAT—Sales 68,000 bushels at $2 25@$2 28 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and $2 25 for No. 2 Chicago. CORN—Sales 200,000 bushels, opening at $1 02@$1 03½ for No. 2, to arrive, and $1 03@$1 04 for No. 1, closing with sales in the afternoon of 44,000 bushels at $1 05, closing with a cargo of 17,000 bushels No. 1, to arrive, at $1 07. OATS—Sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 57c., and 19,000 bushels No. 1 Toledo at 58c. BARLEY—Sales 66,000 bushels at 90c. for Certificate No. 2 Chicago and $1 10@$1 12 for Canada. RYE quiet at $1 25 for No. 1 Chicago. PEAS—Sales 3,600 bushels choice Canada at $1 35. MESS PORK $33. LARD, 17c.@18c. WHISKY quiet at $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS firm: Wheat 20c., Corn 17c., Oats 11½c.@12c., to New-York, and 17c. on Wheat, 14c. on Corn and 10c. on Oats to Albany; Carriers are asking 1c. advance on quoted rates. RECEIPTS for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day: Flour, 10,918 bbls.; Wheat, 462,963 bushels; Corn, 392,148 bushels; Oats, 87,528 bushels; Barley, 103,671 bushels; Rye, 35,165 bushels; and from noon to 6 P. M.: Wheat, 138,914 bushels; Corn, 110,203 bushels; Oats, 63,623 bushels; Barley, 15,070 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels. RECEIPTS for the week: Flour, 51,409 bbls.; Wheat, 908,704 bushels; Corn, 803,323 bushels; Oats, 306,944 bushels; Barley, 315,962 bushels; Rye, 43,165 bushels; Peas, 11,832 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS for the last 24 hours: Flour, 102 bbls.; Wheat, 44,620 bushels; Corn, 68,250 bushels; Oats, 14,670 bushels; Barley, 9,400 bushels; Rye, 7,970 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet at $2 20 for No. 1, and $1 92@$2 for No. 2. CORN active and advanced 5c.@7c.; sales at 84c.@87c. for No. 1, and 82c.@83c. for No. 2. OATS firm and advanced 2c.; sales at 41c.@42c. HIGHWINES dull. PROVISIONS quiet; New Mess Pork $24. HOGS fairly active; common to good 7½c.@8c., and choice 8¼c.@8½c. RECEIPTS to-day—12,500 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—10,500 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR firm; Superfine, $11. WHEAT dull at $2 85 for No. 1 Red. WHISKY $2 34, in bond. MESS PORK dull; Old, $31 50; New, $28. LARD 14c. Gold 46.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c., closing weak at $2 10 for No. 1 and at $1 95 for No. 2. OATS, 38c. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 184,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 27.

COTTON unchanged; low Middling 35c.@36c.; Middling 37c.@38c.; sales, 4,200 bales; receipts, 2,300 bales. Sterling exchange, 59. New-York exchange ⅛@¾ discount. Freights unchanged.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR active; sales 2,400 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White; $15 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, early, 4,600 bushels fair White Canada at $3, and 14,000 No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $2 35. CORN 2c.@3c., better and scarce; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 09, and 14,000 bushels do., part to arrive, at $1 10. BARLEY without important change; sales 35,000 bushels Canada at $1@$1 01 in bond. RYE, 2c. better; sales 12,000 bushels Canada to arrive, at $1 25. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged to New-York: Flour 55c., Wheat 14c., Corn and Barley 12c., Rye 13c.; to Albany, Wheat 12c., Corn and Barley 10c., Rye 11c. LAKE IMPORTS—53,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—2,350 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR less active, but very firm. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN higher; sales at 95c.@98c. OATS stiff at 50c.@53c. MESS PORK declined to $33 25@$33 50, with some lots offered at $33. BACON—Clear Sides, 18¾c.@19½c.; Shoulders, 16¼c.@16½c. WHISKY dull and favors buyers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT firm and 2c. better; Amber Michigan, $2 84; No. 1 Spring, $2 33. CORN firm and 4c. better; 91c.@95½c. for No. 1. OATS, 1c. better; 48½c. for No. 2. LAKE FREIGHTS—6c. on Corn to Buffalo.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 27.

CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at $5 55 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 72c. ℔ gallon. RESIN firm at $4 75@$5 for Common, $5 55@$6 for No. 2, and $10@$11 50 for No. 1. TAR $2 95. COTTON, 36c.@37c. for Middling.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 28.—*In steamship Allemania, from Hamburg*—Elise Fowler, D. S. Cohen and friend, J. A. Nesler and wife, H. Tunke and wife, A. Hammacher and wife, Louise Muller and son, J. Olshausen, wife and 4 children, M. Schulz and 2 children, M. Warner, Wm. Dings, Caroline Stansbergh, Henriette Kurtzburgn and son, Titus and Emma Schmidt, T. Ruedinger, R. G. Schmidt, G. H. Adams and wife, Isadora Adams, W. H. Allyn, Geo. and Hermine Marckmann, Paul Holder and wife, A. Kauffman, Anna Stock and 3 children, Marie Wiebling, J. Schiller, Rosalie Behrens, M. Goldschmidt, L. Rothgerber, wife and 2 children, F. Pollak, Emma Konigsberger, and others in 2d cabin and steerage.

OCT. 28—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—F. Wilhus, A. Silber, A. L. Pfeiffer, F. D. Zeller and family, Sophie Bornefeld, Henry Weiss and wife, T. Egersdorf, C. Schmieding, M. Kitzinger and wife, J. Winter and family, Lizzie Kromer, H. C. Sengstack, F. H. Hayes and family, Marie Koch, F. Deyle and wife, Geo. Ludwig and wife, Marie Boltler and child, A. Strassburger and family, W. Wilkens, A. Guthiel, J. Jungbluth, and others in 2d cabin and steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Frank Gerard, passenger per Evening Star; Edward C. Anderson, Joseph Clayhorn, J. D. Wilson, A. F. Malone, M. J. Young, Dr. F. Williams, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Knickerbocker, Mrs. McCormick, J. Einstein, M. Bradenbuck, H. Rich, E. G. Alden, Capt. E. Webster, M. Jones, W. N. Garden, G. H. Dickson, W. W. Thorp, G. W. Thorp, Mrs. C. Orff, 3 children and nurse, R. M. Germond, J. M. Hawthorn, Capt. J. Christiss, R. Tuttle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 27 | Sun sets....... 5 01 | Moon rises...10 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 59 | Gov. Island.12 48 | Hell Gate... 2 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 28.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 26th inst., 10 A. M., 36 miles N. of Frying-pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Havana.

Steamship Deutschland, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen Oct. 13, Southampton 17th, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and 734 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage. 23d, 1:30 P. M., lat. 48 21 N., lon. 41 25 W., passed steamship City of Cork, bound E.

Steamship Allemania, (Ham.,) Trautmann, Hamburg and Southampton Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has experienced strong westerly gales during the passage. 20th, lat. 49 49, lon. 23 14, passed ship President Fillmore, bound E.; 24th, lat. 46 49, lon. 46 41, passed a four-masted steamer bound E.; 28th, at 5 A. M., 25 miles E. of Montauk, passed steamship Iowa, bound E.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Partridge, Newbern 3 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steam frigate Temis, (Fr.,) Ribourt, New-London 24 hours.

Bark Heiress, Clark, Cronstadt and Elsinore 64 ds., with mdse. to De Groot & Peck. Was 20 ds. between lon. 20 and 30, with heavy gales from N. W. Sept. 11, lat. 54 20, lon. 24 17, encountered a terrific hurricane from N. N. W., with heavy sea; cargo shifted and vessel thrown on her beam ends, with lower yard-arms in the water; split rudder-head, new lower topsails blew out of the bolt ropes, and lost sails, which were furled snug to the yards; Sept. 19 and Oct. 3 had two more terrific gales; lost sails, &c.; when the gale moderated, managed to trim some of the cargo back, and secured rudder-head, and as the vessel had remained perfectly tight during all the stormy weather, and having plenty of good sails, we were enabled to proceed on our course; since crossing the Banks have had light variable winds.

Bark Magdalena, Scarle, Aspinwall 3° ds., with rubber to J. F. Joy. Has had light head winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Katandin, (of Bangor,) Saunders, Barbados 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with brig Lizzie Daniels, for Turks Island to load salt for Norfolk. Brig Emma sld. Oct. 5 for Archilla, to load guano for Philadelphia.

Brig Belle, (of Gibraltar,) Seehusen, Havana 19 ds., with sugar to Michael Rupp. 15th inst., lat. 31, lon. 79, saw a small boat bottom up, and stove. Had heavy N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig John Sway, (of Brookhaven,) Schmidt, Leghorn Sept. 3 and Gibraltar 17th, with marble, rags, &c., to A. Abbott.

Brig Blue Wave, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Carroll, Kingston, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood and coffee to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had strong N. E. winds the whole passage. Ten miles N. of Memory Rock, Little Bahamas, passed a large ship (apparently American) ashore, with a wrecking schr. alongside.

Brig H. G. Berry, Colson, Matanzas 19 ds., with molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had heavy head winds most of the passage.

Brig Alexander Milliken, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Hill, Matanzas 19 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Irene, Dyer, Savannah 16 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Bessie York, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Gow, Inagua 16 ds., with salt, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. winds.

Brig Eolus, (of Halifax,) N. S.,) Forbes, Ivica, Spain, 40 ds., with wine, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Blackfish, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Forest King, Welsh, Savannah 10 ds., with timber to John R. Dow. Oct. 28, Abraham Smith, seaman, died of fever.

Schr. Coast Pilot, Conklin, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with lumber to master. Is bound to New-London.

Schr. Palma, Brewster, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with shingles to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Dennison, Indianola 27 ds., with hides, &c., to Tupper & Beattie. 13th, off Tortugas, saw a bark standing N. W. with fore and mainmaste gone, under jurymasts.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. Monson, Jr., ——, Providence.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester.

Schr. Czar, ——, Gloucester.

Below.

Ship Orient, 40 ds. from Liverpool.

Ship Screamer, 3° ds. from Liverpool.

Ship Nun Quam Dormio, 26 ds. from Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Arr. steamers Salvor and W. P. Clyde, New-York; brig Webster, Kelley, Elizabethport.

Miscellaneous.

Our ship news collector desires to return thanks to Capt. Isaac Vreeland, of steamer Middletown, for favors rendered in forwarding ship news per steamship Deutschland.

The steamship Illinois, with the passengers of steamship Helvetia on board, came up in Gravesend Bay and anchored.

Spoken, &c.

Advance—bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound to Providence, Oct. 27, no lat., &c.

E. C. Knight—schr., from Cardenas for Boston, 15 ds. out, Oct. 22, lat. 35 35, lon. 75 44.

Emily Conner—Br. brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, 28 ds. out, Oct. 22, lat. 34 04, lon. 79 9.

J. C. Jones—bark, from Rotterdam for New-York, 46 ds. out, Oct. 7, lat. 25 14, lon. 47 28.

Maria—Br. bark, 40 ds. from Liverpool, bound to City Point, Oct. 27, no lat., &c.

Minnehaha—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, 31 ds. out, with loss of sails, Oct. 2, lat. 50 25, lon. 33 31.

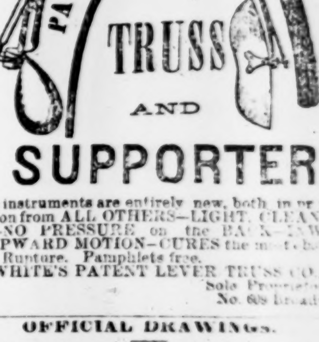
N. B. Mahony—schr., from Savannah for Baltimore, Oct. 24, lat. 34 40, lon. 75 15.

Sacramento—ship, from Boston for San Francisco, Oct. 22, 160 miles S. E. of George's.

Foreign Ports.

At Ivica, Spain, Sept. 17, brig Veteran, for New-York in 7 days.

RUPTURE.



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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 611, Oct. 27, 1866.

56, 31, 75, 19, 48, 67, 17, 15, 64, 76, 28, 66, 67

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 612, Oct. 27, 1866.

5, 25, 6, 72, 75, 49, 15, 3, 23, 76, 61, 56, 66.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 511, Oct. 27, 1866.

68, 14, 10, 74, 78, 36, 45, 56, 64, 39, 75, 28, 34

SHELBY—CLASS No. 512, Oct. 27, 1866.

58, 44, 16, 17, 22, 11, 57, 67, 60, 30, 46, 18, 59

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